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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

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28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3157
VOL. CXXXIII

AUGUST 10, 1940

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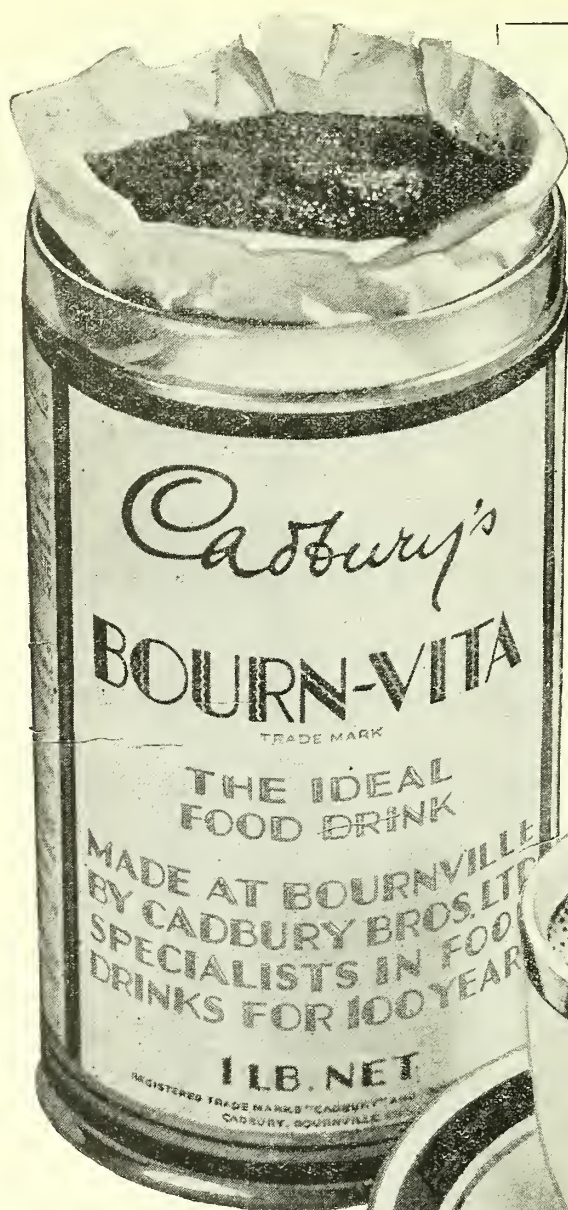
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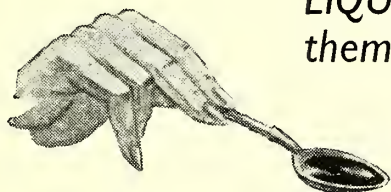
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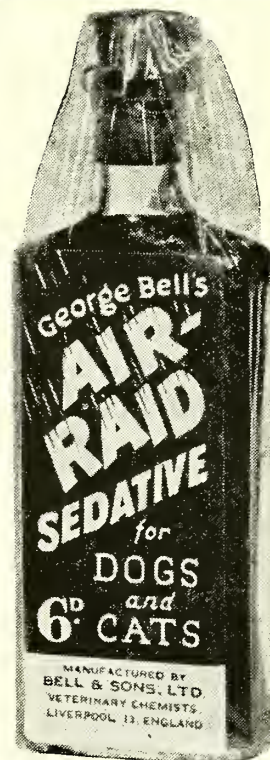
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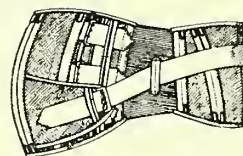
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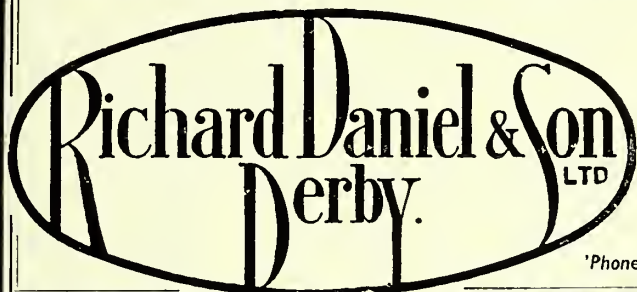
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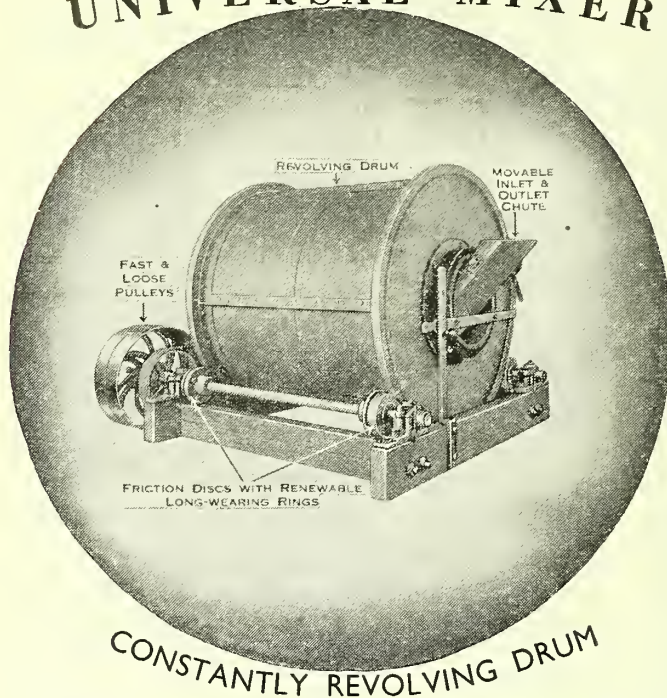
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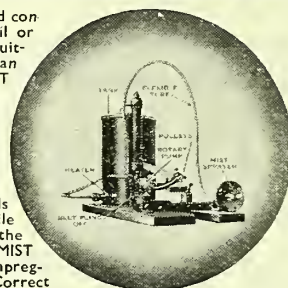
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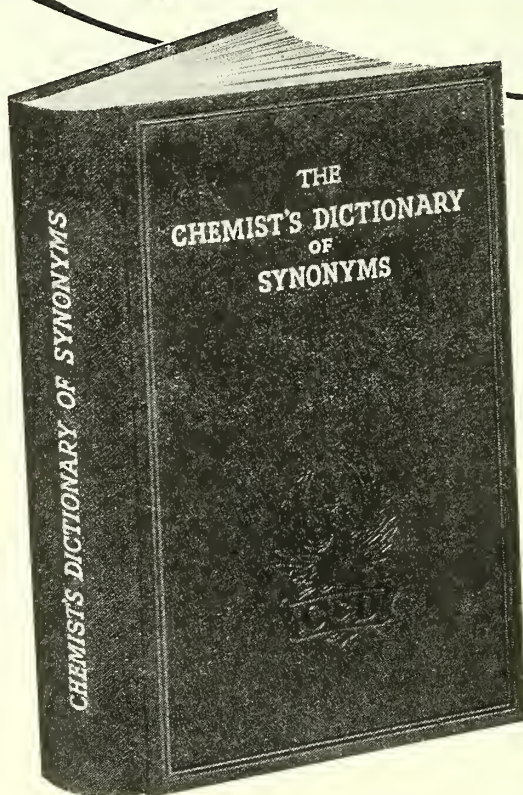
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pharmaceutical Society's School.—The school has been at Cardiff since the war began and the Council decided some months ago that it should remain there at least until the end of the present year. In the meantime circumstances have changed and it may be advisable for the school to come back to London earlier. The Council have decided that the position should be reviewed at the beginning of September and a decision taken then. This will allow time for the School to return to London before the opening of the next session should the decision be that return is advisable.

Unemployment Insurance Increase.—The Minister of Labour and National Service reminds employers that the increased contributions for unemployment insurance, following the increase in benefit rates, came into force on August 5. The increase in respect of persons over eighteen insured under the general scheme is a penny for each of the two parties (employers and employees), and in respect of persons over eighteen insured under the agricultural scheme a halfpenny for each of the two parties. The rates for persons under eighteen remain unchanged. The increased rates also apply to Northern Ireland.

Notice to Importers.—Notice to Importers, No. 88, issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade, states that from July 25 the open general licence authorising the importation of talc, steatite and soapstone (ground and unground, including French chalk and asbestos) from all countries has been revoked and individual licences will be required. It is pointed out, however, that individual licences will not be required for any such goods proved, to the satisfaction of H.M. Customs and Excise, to have been dispatched before July 25 and which are imported into the United Kingdom before September 25. Applications for licences should be made to the Import Licensing Department.

N.P.U. Distress Fund.—The object of the "War Distress Fund for Proprietor Pharmacists," inaugurated by the National Pharmaceutical Union (C. & D., August 3, p. 53), is to provide temporary maintenance allowances to those chemists who are driven out of business, more particularly in the defence areas, but who may also be driven out of business in other areas through the movement of the population by evacuation. No attempt can be made to meet the losses these unfortunate chemists have sustained from a capital or business point of view. The fund will not apply to managers or assistants. A committee of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers will administer the fund. Grants will be made at the discretion of the committee purely as subsistence allowances in order to provide for the chemist time to look for suitable occupation and, of course, to prevent immediate distress to him and his family. A substantial fund is necessary for relieving this immediate distress. Contributions should be made payable to the War Distress Fund and addressed to the secretary of the committee, Miss B. Sharples, c/o N.P.U., 4 Queen Square, London, W.C.1.

Import Licence Changes.—The Board of Trade announces that from August 5 the open general licence authorising the import of malt extracts and methyl alcohol from all countries has been revoked and separate licences to import these products will now be required. Applications for licences to import malt extracts should be submitted in duplicate to Cereals Division, Ministry of Food, 10 Smith Square, London, S.W.1. Applications for licences to import methyl alcohol should be submitted in duplicate to Molasses and Industrial Alcohol Control, Great Burgh, Epsom, Surrey. Forms on which the applications should be made are obtainable from the Import Licensing Department or from the Offices of Collectors, H.M. Customs and Excise. The direction at the head of the application form that it should be forwarded to the Import Licensing Department should be ignored. It is pointed out that separate licences will not be required for any such goods proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise to have been dispatched before August 5 and which are imported into

the United Kingdom before October 5, 1940. Importers are warned that they should not arrange to ship any further goods of these descriptions to the United Kingdom until they have obtained a licence.

Home Trade Register.—The Board of Trade announces that the list of persons compiled under the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order, 1940, is on sale at H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d. This list, which contains the names of all persons on the register on July 24, 1940, will be required by registered traders in ascertaining to whom they may supply controlled goods without restriction. It will also be necessary to them in computing the value of their supplies in the basic period, since supplies in the basic period to all registered persons must be excluded from that computation. The total number of registrations under the Order is over 55,000, divided up among the seventeen classes of goods. Of the 55,000 nearly 10,000 are manufacturers, and the remainder are wholesalers. The same wholesaler may be registered several times over in respect of different classes of goods; in fact on the average each wholesaler is registered in between four and five classes, and manufacturers generally in one class only. The total number of names on the register is thus only about 20,000. Separate lists showing the names of all persons registered in respect of particular classes of goods will, it is hoped, be available within the next two or three weeks. These will be much smaller and handier than the full list which is now published, and traders—particularly manufacturers—who are interested in only one or two classes of controlled goods are strongly advised not to buy the full register but to await the publication of the sectional lists. In this way they will also help to economise paper. It is hoped to publish some of these sectional lists within the next fortnight.

Purchase Tax Protests.—The following statement was issued by the Federation of British Industries on August 6:—The Federation of British Industries welcomed the statement of Sir John Simon that the Purchase Tax would be so devised that goods intended for export would not be liable for the Tax. The Purchase Tax Bill, now withdrawn, and the Finance (No. 2) Bill, that has taken its place, were so drafted as to endeavour to carry out this pledge. It is, however, possible that it may be beyond the power of the British Parliament to ensure this so long as the Tax is based upon the wholesale price of goods in the home market. Both the United States of America and several Dominions in their Customs legislation insist that the rate of duty payable on exports from the United Kingdom must be assessed upon the wholesale value of similar goods sold in the home market at the date of shipment. From this it follows that, if the Purchase Tax is applied, not as a retail sales tax but at the stage when goods pass from wholesaler to retailer, the "home market price" of chargeable goods may be ruled to have been increased by 33½ per cent. or 16½ per cent. as the case may be with consequential increases in the duty payable on goods of the same class on importation into the U.S.A. or the Dominions concerned. This could not fail to have a seriously adverse effect on our export trade to these markets at a time when it is vitally necessary to do all in our power to increase exports in order to pay for the imports essential for war purposes. The Federation first raised this aspect of the Tax with the Board of Trade and the Export Council three months ago and has since, in consultation with them, endeavoured to discover means whereby this danger can be removed. It has been forced to the conclusion that no solution can be found except by revising the incidence of the Tax and by imposing it as a retail sales tax. In view of the great national importance of our export trade, especially to the United States of America, at the present time, the Federation would urgently ask for the machinery of the Tax to be recast along these lines. Otherwise the effect of the Tax, especially when combined with the inevitable increase of export prices of many goods arising from the Limitation of Supplies Order, might seriously worsen the country's exchange position.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has also taken up with the Treasury the possible effect on British export trade if the

new Purchase Tax is taken into account by overseas countries in calculating the home consumption value for duty purposes. The Association has urged that, as the Purchase Tax is purely a war measure, agreements should be made with overseas countries to exclude the tax from customs' valuation for duty purposes.

IRELAND

Business Change.—Mr. T. Brendan O'Sullivan, R.D., has acquired the old-established pharmaceutical business of Mr. William S. Duggan, L.P.S.I., 67 Parnell Street, Dublin.

Society's Premises Closed.—The headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, are closed for the month of August. The next meeting of the Council will be on Tuesday, September 10.

Irish Drug Association.—Mr. P. F. McGrath (president) was in the chair at a meeting of the committee of the Irish Drug Association on July 15. A letter was read from the chemists' branch of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks stating that the Association's tentative war-bonus offer had been accepted by members of the Union. The committee decided to put this agreement before members for ratification at a special general meeting to be held at Jury's Hotel, Dublin, at 3 p.m. on Monday, July 22. Replies were received from firms on the approved lists agreeing to stop supplies to a chemist who had distributed approved lines to persons other than pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists. One firm had refused to supply this chemist with any goods until satisfactory proof was furnished that approved lines would not be distributed for re-sale to persons other than chemists and druggists. At a committee meeting held on July 29, it was reported to the committee that the special general meeting of the Association held in Dublin on July 22 had approved the war-bonus agreement, tentatively made between representatives of the Association and the chemists' section of the Irish Union of Distributive Workers and Clerks, rendering it obligatory on all members to pay a bonus of 3s. 6d. per week for full-time employees receiving less than £3 per week, four shillings per week for full-time employees receiving £3 or over per week, and 5s. per week to all full-time qualified chemists. The increases are retrospective to June 1, and members are directed to make the necessary adjustments immediately. For part-time assistants, members are directed to add war bonus to the existing scale for the full week, and to pay for time worked, provided always that the minimum wage is not less than half the above scale, plus 15 per cent. The committee discussed the hours of opening and closing in the Dublin area; several members expressed dissatisfaction at making an agreement with the Workers' Union. It was decided that a conference should be held and the secretary was instructed to write to the Workers' Union to that effect. Members were reminded that a fortnight's window and counter display had been arranged for the first two weeks in August by the makers of a proprietary tooth-paste. The committee emphasised that a circular dated April 9, 1937, in which was recorded the committee's decision that it was not practical to confine sales of veterinary lines to retail chemists and druggists, did not give authority to any wholesaler or retailer to sell approved veterinary preparations confined by the manufacturers to others than chemists and registered druggists.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

A Comprehensive Survey.—Your account of the cultivation of medicinal plants in this country (pp. 59-61) is a useful addition to what text-books tell us on the subject, and is happily free from text-book aridity. This, with its conclusion, will be kept for reference as the best survey of British herb growing that I know. Though I have derived enjoyment from being shown round a herb farm, I have remembered few of the details of its management; your descriptions thus constitute a refresher course of practical value, it being important that everyone connected in any way with trade in drugs should have a general knowledge of conditions of cultivation. As you point out (p. 57), large-scale growers will need some assurance of protection against the competition of cheap foreign supplies after the war ends and before embarking on costly schemes of expansion. The demands on capital involved in growing any substantial acreage of crops are not always realised by people in retail business. Not only is there the initial outlay of material and the possible hiring of additional land to be considered, but the grower must run such risks as the loss of freshly laid fertiliser during a gale, to say nothing of the ultimate failure of the crop in a bad season.

Minor Crops.—The demand for the less popular drugs, including what are described as "wild medicinals" (a charming phrase), will always be small unless by accident a spurt is given to the sale of any of them. One of our popular daily papers might, of course, suddenly launch such a slogan as "Buy more coltsfoot," but the probability is not great. I remember hearing, about twenty years ago, of the bitter disappointments of private citizens who had used savings during the last war in futile attempts to bring some of the less-wanted herbs to a

MARRIAGES

Notices for this column must be authenticated

CHAMBERS—SHELDRAKE.—At Halifax, on August 1, Gilbert Chambers, M.P.S., only son of Alderman L. Chambers, M.P.S., 31 West Street, Halifax, to Emily Sheldrake.

MONCUR—HARLAND.—At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on July 15, Douglas A. Moncur, M.P.S., Kelvinside, Glasgow, to May Irene Harland, M.P.S.

DEATHS

BALDWIN.—Recently, Mr. George Joseph Baldwin, M.P.S., Fairmount Drive, Loughborough, aged eighty-three.

JAMES.—On August 1, after a short illness, Mr. John Percy William James, M.P.S., director and secretary of C. & P. James, Ltd., chemists, The Promenade, Cheltenham, aged fifty-seven. Mr. James, who qualified from Muter's College in 1907, had been in business locally for thirty-two years and was on two occasions chairman of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. In 1928 he was local secretary at the meeting in Cheltenham of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and much of the success of that event could be attributed to his work. Modest and retiring, Mr. James took no part in social affairs, but nevertheless was well known and greatly respected. His hobby was gardening. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, one of whom, Miss Aline James, recently became a director of the business.

OAKELEY.—On July 10, Mr. Thomas James Oakeley, M.P.S., High Street, Thatcham, Berks, aged seventy-six.

PERSONALITIES

MISS AGNES LOTHIAN, Ph.C., has been appointed librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society and will be taking up her duties on September 2.

MR. S. TAYLOR, F.N.A.A. (Thomas Tomlinson & Son, chemists' valuers, 33 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3), has been elected to the Cheshire County Council as member for the Marple Division.

MR. L. WARD (sales supervisor for the provinces, A. L. Simpkin & Co., Ltd., Sheffield) has been called up under the Officers' Emergency Reserve. Until his return, Mr. G. Judge will succeed him in the Midlands. Mr. Dowding succeeds the called-up representative Mr. Jones in the South-West Counties. In other parts of the country, in view of the dislocation caused by other representatives being called up and rationing of materials, any of the present sales staff may call on chemists.

MR. IVAN H. J. MORGAN, son of Mr. H. J. Morgan, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., Somersham, Hunts, has passed the final examination of the Royal College of Surgeons for the Licence in Dental Surgery. During his career at University College, London, Mr. Ivan Morgan has been captain of the hospital first "soccer" football team, has played for the United Hospitals and has edited the "National Dental Hospital Gazette." He has now been appointed house surgeon in the dental department of University College Hospital.

marketable condition. Drying is undoubtedly a major problem in the process. If this and other details of small-scale herb growing can be successfully tackled, it is most likely to be done under the direction of practical pharmacists, already familiar with the result aimed at. I suggest that wives, families and other relatives of chemists in business be asked to interest themselves in this matter where facilities for cultivation are obtainable: it may prove, in the long run, to be as valuable to the community as the collection of lumber from attics.

Fruit Preserving.—The rationed allotment of sugar for preserving fruit being at the moment, according to various accounts, very unequal, there should be a steady demand for the tablets mentioned in your article on the subject (p. 53). On looking up in your 1929 *Diary* the permitted limits for sulphur dioxide as a preservative in certain commodities, I see that for fresh fruit other than cherries, strawberries and raspberries the maximum is fixed at 1,500 parts per million. The now suggested 4 gr. of sulphur dioxide per pound of bottled fruit is equivalent, I believe, to about 571.4 parts per million. One naturally asks whether this is strong enough for the purpose intended, or whether on the other hand the 1,500 parts per million of the First Schedule to the Food Preservatives Regulations is needlessly high. It is accepted that scientific experiments were made before the Regulations were drawn up: were they sufficiently thorough to be conclusive? The question is of more than academic interest, as it is desirable for the authoritative pronouncement in a statutory sense to coincide with the authoritative pronouncement in scientific usage.

Xrayser

PRICES OF GOODS ACT

THE Retail Distributors' Association, which represents eleven national retail trade organisations, has issued the following statement:—

1. Last February, in response to requests from traders for guidance as to how they should calculate prices to conform with the Prices of Goods Act, the retail organisations concerned devised a formula for this purpose. Now that several months' experience has been gained in the use of this formula, the scope of the Act having been considerably widened in the meantime, the retail organisations have given further consideration to the problem. The original formula admittedly suffered from the fact that it required complicated arithmetical calculations. The retail organisations have now devised a simpler formula which is recommended to the trade in substitution for the original formula.

2. The new formula can best be explained by describing how it operates in an imaginary set of circumstances. Consider a business the expenses of which pre-war were 25 per cent. of turnover and today have risen to 26 per cent. of turnover. This business is selling an article whose pre-war cost price was 6s., whose pre-war selling price was 9s., and whose present cost price is 8s. The present "permitted price" of this article is calculated under the new formula as follows:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Pre-war selling price | 9s. od. |
| (2) Increase in cost price | 2s. od. |
| (3) Add to (2) a margin of 25 per cent. "on returns" (i.e. the pre-war expense percentage of the business) | 8d. |
| (4) | 2s. 8d. |
| (5) | 11s. 8d. |
| (6) Add to (5) a further margin of 1 per cent. "on returns" (i.e. the increase in the expense percentage of the business) | 1½d. |
| (7) "Permitted price" | 11s. 9½d. |

The final calculated price of 11s. 9½d. might in practice be "smoothed" to 11s. 9d. Note that the margin added at item (3) is 25 per cent. of 2s. 8d., i.e. 33½ per cent. of 2s. Similarly the margin added at item (6) is 1 per cent. of 11s. 9½d.

3. If the expense percentage of the business had not increased since pre-war, i.e. if it still remained at 25 per cent. of turnover, then the latter part of the above calculation would not be necessary; the "permitted price" would be item (5) namely, 11s. 8d. If, alternatively, the expense percentage of the business had fallen today, e.g. to 24 per cent. of turnover, then at item (6) of the above calculation, it would be necessary to subtract 1 per cent. instead of adding it, so that the final selling price would work out at 11s. 6½d.

4. It will at once be seen that the new formula is much simpler to operate than the original one. It no longer requires a calculation of the pre-war net profit of the whole business, a figure which in many cases is not readily available for a period which can be taken as representative of conditions as at August 21, 1939. The only figures relating to the whole business which it requires are of turnover and expenses which are usually readily available for suitable periods. In pricing an individual article it is no longer necessary to split the pre-war gross margin into two portions. The following figures only are required: Pre-war selling price of the article (item 1); increase in cost price of the article (item 2); pre-war expense percentage of the business (item 3), and increase or decrease in expense percentage (item 6).

5. In recommending the above new formula to traders for the purpose of pricing their goods in conformity with the Act, it is felt desirable to specify the precise manner in which the expense percentage of the business as a whole should be calculated. First, as regards the period to which the figures of turnover and expenses should relate. For pre-war, the period chosen should be the last annual accounting period of the business ended before August 21, 1939. The figures of present-day expenses and turnover should relate to a period of six months, where necessary adjusted to an annual basis. These present-day figures must, of course, necessarily be estimates covering future months, although in forming these estimates due regard will be paid to immediate past experience. Having made such estimates, the trader should make a written record of the figures on which they are based and date this record, so that it can be available for reference if he is later asked to justify his estimates.

6. With regard to particular items of expense as listed in the First Schedule to the Act, the following points may be mentioned:—

A.R.P. Expenditure. A.R.P. expenditure of a temporary nature should be recovered over twelve months. A.R.P. expenditure of a permanent nature should be recovered over five years.

Insurance Premiums. Loss of profits insurance and war risks insurance premiums should be included.

Proprietors' Remuneration. It has already been announced by the Central Price Regulation Committee that a reasonable remuneration

in respect of services rendered by a working proprietor may be included as an expense.

Interest on Money Borrowed. The Central Price Regulation Committee has decided that, on any capital properly employed in a business additional to the amount so employed at August 21, 1939, interest at an annual rate not exceeding 5 per cent. may be allowed as an expense.

Settlement Discounts. Cash discounts received from suppliers should not be regarded as a deduction from the cost price of goods. But the total of cash discounts so received by the business should be regarded as a partial set-off against expenses, i.e. the expense percentage used in the formula should represent net expenses after deducting discounts received. Similarly, cash discounts granted to customers should be regarded as an addition to the expenses of the business.

7. The formula described above, together with the rules set out for its practical application, have been submitted to the Central Price Regulation Committee. The retail organisations have now been informed by the Central Committee that, while reserving its right to reconsider the matter at a later date should circumstances make this necessary, it will not recommend the prosecution of any trader who has priced his goods correctly according to the formula and the practical rules for its application as set out above. It is hoped that this new formula, being very much simpler than the original one, will be used throughout the retail trade as a practical method of pricing.

COMPANY NEWS

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

J. TIMMIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, librarians, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. R.O.: 147 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent.

BIO-CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital: £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, etc. R.O.: 123 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

PARKER, MOIR & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in fire-extinguishing materials, etc. Solicitors: Crane & Hawkins, Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

H. M. LYONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, librarians, etc. Directors: Hyman M. Lyons, M.P.S. (permanent governing) and Philip Lyons, both of 100 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester. R.O.: 100 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

BRITISH RESIN PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £50,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in resins, moulding powders, chemicals, etc. First directors: Rolf H. Stein, Widmore Farm, Ashridge, Chesham, Bucks; Hector H. Woolveridge, 9 West Way, Pinner, Middlesex; Cecil G. G. Hayman, address not stated. Solicitor: Francis Redfern, 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Voluntary Liquidation.—**FARMER'S CHEMISTS, LTD.,** 18a Oxford Street, London, W.1. The statutory meeting of creditors was held recently, and a resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company with Mr. J. Harrison as liquidator. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities of £667, made up as follows: Trade creditors, £125; bankers, £164; rent and expenses, £164; unsecured portion of preferential claims, £214. The assets, estimated at £5, were absorbed by the preferential claims. The issued capital was £1,000, and the total deficiency to be accounted for (£1,667) was attributed to losses on trading totalling £653 and writing-down of assets by £1,014. The company was incorporated in July 1938 with a nominal capital of £1,000, all of which had been issued. £500 was subscribed for in cash, and the balance was allotted for a consideration other than cash. The premises were held on a lease which had five and a half years to run at an inclusive rental of £600 per annum. As a result of black-out and evacuation conditions, turnover had considerably declined. During the first year there was a net loss of about £200, and since that date the trading had resulted in a further loss.

Bankruptcy.—**THOMAS MARTIN LIDDLE, M.P.S.,** 33 King Street, Bridlington, Yorkshire. Debtor filed his own petition recently and has returned a statement of affairs showing gross liabilities of £2,171, of which £766 10s. is expected to rank for dividend, with net assets of £859—an estimated surplus of £92. Debtor commenced business at Bridlington in June 1930 with a capital of about £2,500. He fitted his present premises at a cost of between £500 and £600. Business was satisfactory until the commencement of the war, since which time his position has steadily deteriorated. He has kept cash books recording takings from the commencement of the business, but no balance sheets or trading and profit and loss accounts have been prepared.

IRISH CHEMISTS AND AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS

DUBLIN pharmacists filled the Council chamber of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, on July 25, to hear an address by Dr. Alexander T. McKay, M.D., on how chemists could help in first aid and compounding during a state of emergency. Recently the Council of the Society offered the aid of pharmacists as a body to the Eire A.R.P. authorities; arising out of that offer Dr. McKay, as district surgeon of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and on behalf of the Dublin Civic A.R.P. Organisation, gave his address, Sir Thomas Robinson (president of the Society) occupying the chair. Dr. McKay said some sixty chemists and their assistants had already volunteered for service through the Dublin Corporation A.R.P. Scheme or the St. John Ambulance Brigade. It was proposed to use these chemists in their professional capacity only. They would act as compounders at the various stations and control the issue of drugs and medicines. Where a chemist had a training in first aid and wished to do first-aid work only he could be attached to a first-aid unit, but chemists would not be permitted to do first-aid work and their own professional work at the same time. Apart from individual service of this kind, pharmacists could render valuable service by placing their pharmacies at the disposal of the authorities as first-aid posts. Such posts would be sub-stations to which injured persons could be removed for first-aid treatment and to rest until they were taken to the nearest station; the delay was unlikely to exceed fifteen minutes. Pharmacy sub-stations of this kind would be most useful in the suburbs and in locations distant from the regular stations, which were located in schools on the North and South sides of the city. In many cases pharmacists living at a distance from the first-aid stations would be rendering the greater service by remaining in their pharmacies and converting them into sub-stations rather than by serving as compounders.

The first and most important type of first aid chemists could render to air-raid victims in their pharmacies was the treatment of shock, whether the injured person suffered from physical or from mental injury. Shock might be mild or serious, and could be fatal. To treat it, the chemist should have a few rugs or blankets and a pillow or cushion available. The patient should be placed flat on his back on a rug or blanket with the head low and to one side. The clothing about the neck, chest and waist should be loosened to make breathing easier. Since the body loses heat as a result of shock the patient should be kept warm with the blankets or rugs and, if conscious and able to swallow, given sips of hot tea or coffee. Where there was bleeding the first thing to do was to control it and to keep the wound clean. Blood from a vein was controlled by applying a dressing to the wound, binding it with a tight bandage. Before applying the dressing the chemist should sterilise his hands with surgical spirit or tincture of iodine; a box of dressings would be supplied to every station. With the aid of a chart Dr. McKay indicated the main arteries and the places at which pressure could be exerted to stop bleeding, and described the use of tourniquets. "Keep a wound clean," he advised, "by sterilising around it with iodine or surgical spirit. From the first-aid point of view we prefer surgical spirit because it can be used without any risk. It is non-poisonous and does not cause the rash iodine brings out on some people particularly susceptible to iodine. Sterilise your fingers before you apply the dressings and apply the centre of the pad to the wound. The less you handle the dressings the better. In fact the less you do in the way of treatment the better." It was not intended to do any splinting at the sub-stations or out on the streets. During the war in Spain, splints and bandages were put on in the streets of Barcelona, and it was found necessary to put them on again at the hospitals. This increased the shock, and it was found that the percentage of deaths from shock was greater where this treatment was given outside than in cases where it was left to the hospitals. The only treatment they should give for burns was to apply dry dressings; no jelly or ointment should be used. Where two or three pharmacies close together agreed to act as first-aid sub-stations they could perhaps arrange between themselves the days or hours on which each would be available for duty, and have that stated on cards displayed in their windows. Dr. McKay advised that patients suffering from wound injuries—however apparently slight—should be sent on after first-aid treatment to the station or hospital for serum treatment. As a precautionary measure it was proposed to give serum treatment to all who received wound injuries. [A comprehensive and fully illustrated guide to first-aid treatment by pharmacists appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Annual Special Issue, 1939, p. 703.]

Sir Thomas Robinson thanked Dr. McKay for his address and the meeting agreed to leave the working out of details to the subcommittee previously appointed by the Council (the president, vice-president, treasurer and registrar of the Society, with Mr. J. A. O'Rourke), working with Dr. McKay. The meeting unanimously agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, that Mr. P. F. McGrath (president, Irish Drug Association) should be co-opted a member of the subcommittee and that all pharmacists willing to co-operate by making their pharmacies sub-stations should send in their names without delay.

TRADE NOTES

A NATIONAL poster campaign for Vaseline hair tonic has been started.

ENGLISH LAVENDER.—We have received from Perks & Llewellyn, Hitchin, a sample of their crop of this season's flowers. The growth is vigorous and clean and the flowers bold and of good colour.

WINDOW CARDS.—Supplies of the attractive window-card shown below, size $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. \times $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., in red, white and blue, are available to retailers upon application to H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

HALEX, LTD., Hale End, London, E.4, announce that they have temporarily withdrawn three lines (No. 4, Smoker's, and No. 7) from their comprehensive range of tooth-brushes, though supplies may still be held by some wholesale houses.



MONTHLY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITIONS.—Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, have issued a leaflet giving details of their forthcoming photographic competitions. The closing dates are September 30 and November 30.

TWO NEW VITAMIN PREPARATIONS.—The Crookes Laboratories (British Colloids, Ltd.), Gorst Road, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have recently issued two new vitamin preparations, namely, vitamin K injection and vitamin B₆ injection. Leaflets giving full details of these products will be supplied on application.

DUNLOPILLO EAR PROTECTORS.—Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1, have brought out an anti-concussion device for protecting the ear drums against air-raid shocks. It is illustrated elsewhere in this issue, and, as will be seen, comprises pads of Dunlopillo cushioning which are held in position by an elastic band. The protectors are attractively packed and are being nationally advertised.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS.—The Central Price Regulation Committee has approved the prices of elastic and rigid plasters appearing in the current price-lists of the following manufacturers: Herts Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Ltd., Leslie, Ltd., T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Edward Taylor, Ltd., William Mather, Ltd., Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., and Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.

CANDATAN is the name of a preparation recently placed on the market by Clay & Abraham, Ltd., 87 Bold Street, Liverpool, 1. It contains 10 per cent. of tannic acid and 0.1 per cent. of acriflavine in a special water-emulsifying base, and is used in the treatment of burns and scalds. It is packed in 2-oz. amber jars with screw caps of plastic material.



SNAPSHOTS FROM HOME.—Considerable efforts have been made to increase the business of photographic chemists during the present summer, and one method to which attention may be directed is through the Y.M.C.A. "Snapshots from Home" League. The scheme promoted by this organisation is to invite amateur photographers to become members and to take and send photographs of interest to local men in the Services. Chemists are invited to make available on their counters copies of the explanatory folder which can be obtained from the League's offices, 4 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

"RAPID TESTING BY FLUORESCENCE" is the title of a new handbook issued by Hanovia, Ltd., Slough (1s., post free). Of particular interest to the drug trade are the chapters dealing with the practical applications of the test in connexion with drugs and chemicals, medicines and bacteriology, and foodstuffs. There is also a valuable bibliography for each particular subject covered in the handbook. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations and foods will find that the fluorescence test can result in a saving of time and work both in the laboratory and in the course of manufacturing operations.

NEW TABLOID PRODUCTS.—Tabloid phenobarbitone and bromide, a sedative, hypnotic and antispasmodic combination, has recently been added to the range of products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It presents soluble phenobarbitone, gr. 1/3, with potassium bromide, gr. 7, and is issued in bottles of 25 and 100. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome have also announced the issue of Hexæstrol (4:4'-dihydroxy-γ:δ-diphenyl-η-hexane), a recently discovered synthetic substance related to stilbæstrol, from which it differs in elimination of the unsaturated stilbene linkage. The modification is claimed to have the effect of considerably reducing toxicity without affecting oestrogenic activity. The compound is available for oral administration as Tabloid Hexæstrol, 1 mgm. and 5 mgm., in boxes of 25 and 100. Hypoloid Hexæstrol, a sterile solution in oil containing 1 mgm. in 1 c.c. and 5 mgm. in 1 c.c., each strength in boxes of six ampoules, is offered for intramuscular injection.

BRITISH DRUGS AND HERBS

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 3, p. 61)

William Ransom & Son, Ltd.—In continuing the reviews of the facilities available in this country for the cultivation of medicinal herbs a member of the editorial staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST recently visited the old-established herb farm and works of William Ransom & Son, Ltd., in Hertfordshire. This visit was by no means the first paid to this delightful herb-growing centre by the *C. & D.*, since as early as 1863 "a visit to Mr. Ransom's Physic Farms" was the subject of an article in our columns. William Ransom & Son, Ltd., was founded in 1846 by Mr. William Ransom, who started the cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants with a view to the distillation of essential oils and the manufacture of extracts. By 1850 Mr. Ransom had become well known as a cultivator of herbs, distiller of lavender and peppermint oils, and manufacturer of galenicals, and in 1862 he was awarded a prize medal at the International Exhibition of that year for his exhibit of a case of essential oils, extracts and dried plants from his laboratories and gardens. In 1885 Mr. Francis Ransom, Ph.C., son of the founder, was admitted as a partner and the trade name became William Ransom & Son. A few years later management of the business was left entirely to Mr. Francis Ransom, and in 1913 the firm was converted into a private company. Mr. Francis Ransom died in 1935, leaving Mr. Richard Ransom, present managing director, in charge of the business. The proximity of the herb farm to the works ensures rapid transfer of the crops from the fields to the drying rooms, a factor which has no doubt contributed in great measure to the long-continued success of Messrs. Ransom's business.

From the point of view of the herb grower the district in which Messrs. Ransom's farm is situated is ideal because its gently undulating character provides a variety of soils within small compass, ensuring optimum conditions for the growth of many kinds of medicinal plants. The farm covers an area of over 150 acres, and yields a good selection of crops, including such plants as henbane, belladonna, lavender, chamomile, peppermint, foxglove, hemlock, aconite, squirting cucumber, pyrethrum, valerian, etc. The continental supply of many of these crude drugs has become curtailed as a result of the war, so that successful home production has now become a matter of national importance. In this connexion, it is interesting to note that Messrs. Ransom have recently extended the acreage under cultivation and there seems to be no reason why, in time, the home industry should not be in a position to supply a much larger proportion of the country's requirements in medicinal herbs than was found practicable before the war.

The first field to be viewed by our representative was one under a flourishing crop of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Cutting was in progress and it was estimated that this particular field would yield at least ten tons per acre of the "wet" plant. The annual production of henbane for the whole farm was stated to be in the region of 200 tons of fresh leaves. The biennial crop of henbane at Messrs. Ransom's farm was unfortunately reduced by the severe frosts of last winter, but this season's first biennial is a good crop. At this point it was noticed with interest that not only were the fields of medicinal herbs rather widely separated from each other, but single fields were often divided into sections by planting several rows of entirely different plants at intervals among the main crop. It was explained that this procedure had the effect of preventing the spread of plant diseases should these occur in any particular part of the farm. No time is lost in carting the newly-cut plants to the works where, later in the day, we saw some two tons of fresh henbane leaves awaiting treatment in the hot-air ovens. It may be explained, at this stage, that the correct drying of medicinal plants is one of the most important links in the chain of operations from farm to pharmacy and lack of proper facilities for carrying out this process is one of the chief reasons why amateur growers so frequently fail in their efforts. In continental and other countries where the collection of herbs for medicinal purposes is a peasant industry, the problem of correct drying does not arise to any serious extent because full use is made of the long hours of sunshine. The position of a grower who depended on the average English summer for the drying of medicinal herbs can well be imagined!

Moving along through other fields we arrived at a large area at present devoted to the cultivation of belladonna (*Atropa belladonna*), one of Messrs. Ransom's principal crops. This year, we were informed, the belladonna crop suffered as a result of the wet autumn and severe winter. The plants seen at the time of our visit, i.e. those sown this spring, were coming up well and looked very healthy. They will be harvested during August, by which time the most suitable stage of growth will have been reached. About 35 acres of good loamy soil are used for belladonna cultivation at Messrs. Ransom's farm. Immediately after cutting, the plants are taken to the works, where they are extracted without delay. An interesting experimental sowing of red poppy (*Papaver rhæas*) was noticed in a nearby field and inquiry elicited the information that the petals of this plant would be utilised for the preparation of liquor pro syrupus rhæados, the raw material

for this preparation now being difficult to obtain from abroad. The poppies were growing well and a good yield of petals should be obtained. A field of mustard (*Brassica alba*) was next inspected; this plant is grown for its fertilising effect on the soil, and not for its medicinal use.

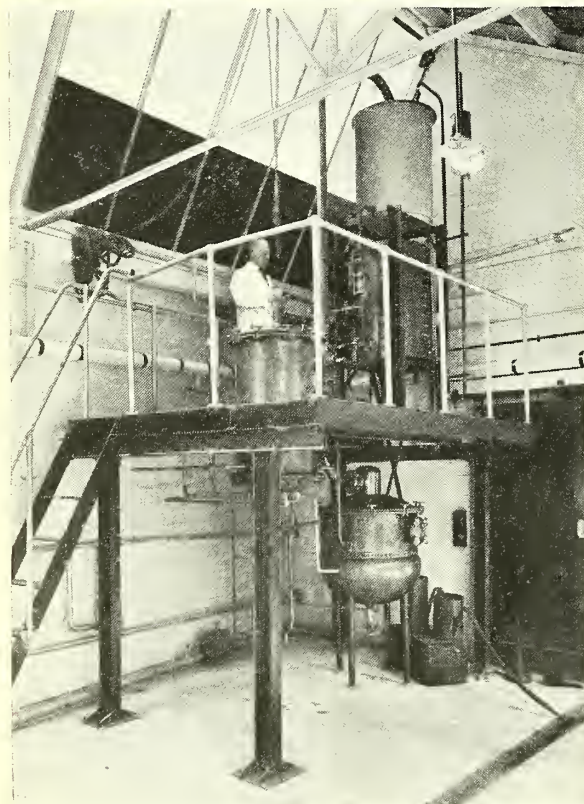
Among the other plants seen under cultivation in ideal conditions on the farm were foxglove, lavender, chamomile, hemlock, lettuce, aconite, squirting cucumber, and peppermint. Some of the points of interest in connexion with these plants noted during our visit were as follows: *Foxglove*.—This year's plants are growing well on an open site; the second biennial plants were damaged during the winter. *Lavender*.—A very fine crop now in full flower. Although some damage was done during the winter, the remainder has grown extremely well, and a good yield of oil is expected. The hot, dry summer has helped this crop. *Chamomile*.—About five acres are devoted to the cultivation of this plant, which is grown for its oil content. A good yield per acre is expected. *Hemlock*.—Cultivated for the preparation of succus conii; the crop is rather a poor one as a result of too-dry weather during June. *Lettuce*.—Grown over about an acre. The crop is a light one, the weather during the early summer being on the dry side. *Aconite and squirting cucumber*.—Only small areas are planted out with these herbs. *Peppermint*.—This crop survived the winter and is now growing well.

After leaving the farm, the writer paid a brief visit to Messrs. Ransom's works, where he was shown round the various departments by the works director. While it is not the purpose of this article to describe in detail the many processes connected with the manufacture of galenicals, it may not be without interest to mention a few of the more important operations which are a necessary sequence to work on the farm. The first department to be visited houses the drying chambers, which consist of a series of tunnels in which the heat is regulated by means of a thermostatic control. The material to be dried is loaded on trays, and hot air at controlled temperatures is passed through the chambers. The tunnels are capable of accommodating a large number of trays in crates, and the herbs remain in the tunnels until dry, the time taken depending upon the particular drug and the temperature best suited to its preparation. During the time of our visit some 60 cwt. of fresh henbane leaves were being packed into trays for drying. Particular attention is paid at the works to the proper storage of crude drugs, and it was interesting to note in the large dry stores considerable quantities of such imported materials as scammony, ergot, buchu, senna, gentian, rhubarb, cascara, quassia, etc., all of which are used by Messrs. Ransom, in addition to the large amounts of herbs grown on the farm. Stocks of raw material for the manufacture of chlorophyll were also noted. Among the other departments visited were the large and well-equipped extraction and tincture rooms, granite mills, warehouses and laboratories. The last-named department is particularly well-equipped for the examination of crude drugs of all kinds and for the complete analytical control of manufacturing operations.

HERB REPORT.—The following are extracts from the report on medicinal herbs received from the company: Owing to the exceptionally cold winter, many crops were harmed and the plantations were re-sown this spring. *Belladonna*.—The crop sown this spring is coming up well and looks very healthy. There is now a large acreage of this herb under cultivation. *Henbane*.—This season's first biennial is now being cut and is a good crop. *Lavender*.—The yield should be good, owing to the comparatively hot dry summer. *Chamomile*.—It is expected that the yield per acre will be satisfactory. *Peppermint*.—It is early to give the prospect of this crop. It survived the winter well, and it appears healthy and free from rust. *Foxglove*.—This year's plantation is growing well. *Lettuce*.—The weather during the early summer was too dry and the crop is therefore a light one. *Hemlock*.—A poor crop, the weather during June being too dry. Small quantities of aconite, squirting cucumber, pyrethrum and valerian are also grown and they appear to be average crops.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.—The cultivation of medicinal herbs in Scotland has a long and interesting history dating back to the year 1661 when, according to the records of George Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh, the governors of that institution instructed their gardener to plant "Physical, Medicinal and other Herbs for the purpose of study." In 1670 Dr. Robert Sibbald, a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, commenced the cultivation of what he termed a "physic garden"; this garden was situated close to that well-known Edinburgh land mark, the Calton Hill. Other physic gardens were opened and operated in various parts of the city until 1820 when they were removed to Inverleith, there to form the nucleus of the present magnificent Royal Botanic Gardens. The commercial cultivation in Scotland of medicinal plants was commenced by Duncan, Flockhart & Co. at their Pharmacy farm at Warriston, Edinburgh, early in 1915, when the nation was

HERB CULTIVATION IN ENGLAND



(1) A chamomile field: workers picking the flower heads.—R. W. B. Starke. (2) Cutting angelica.—R. W. B. Starke. (3) New continuous extraction apparatus.—William Ransom & Son, Ltd. (4) Harvesting belladonna.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (5) A field of lavender.—William Ransom & Son, Ltd. (6) Chamomile in bloom.—William Ransom & Son, Ltd. (7) First biennial henbane.—William Ransom & Son, Ltd.

confronted with a situation somewhat analogous to that of the present time. During the latter years of the 1914-18 war this cultivation proved of considerable benefit, and, in spite of the many post-war trials and difficulties of the agricultural industry in general, and the medicinal plant growers in particular, these operations were continued, and are still being carried on at the Pharma-Farm. Cultivation is carried on under direct laboratory control, and special importance is attached to the need for having only strains of guaranteed authenticity. The area of land under cultivation is planned for the periodical rotation of crops, and the plants without exception have taken kindly to their environment. Naturally, one season suits one crop better than another and averages must be taken, but up to the present excellent crops have been obtained. The hard climate of Scotland would seem to be particularly well suited to many of the plants, and alkaloidal assay has consistently shown that they compare very favourably with samples grown elsewhere. Plants for which an alkaloidal standard is fixed in the B.P. all show a much higher content than is there prescribed.

The most important crops cultivated on the company's farm include aconite, belladonna, colchicum, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, valerian, and certain grasses the pollens of which are collected, dried and standardised for the preparation of the "Duncan" range of pollen cutaneous tests for diagnosis and desensitising solutions for the treatment of hay fever. The less important plants grown include broom, calendula, chamomile, conium, rose, etc. The attitude of the company to the present curtailment of supplies from the Continent of medicinal plants can be summed up by the following statement received from them. "Of the plants mentioned probably the most important in time of war will be aconite, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, and valerian. Hitherto, large quantities of these medicinal plants were received in the London market from France, Germany, Belgium and Italy. As these supplies will now be unobtainable, the question of cultivation in this country is, once again as in the war of 1914-18, a question of paramount importance. It will now be necessary to concentrate and extend the cultivation of aconite, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, and valerian."

J. Flemons & Sons.—As buyers and dryers of large quantities of culinary and medicinal herbs, roots, berries, etc., this firm is busy harvesting the season's requirements at its headquarters in Bedfordshire. Difficulty, however, is experienced in obtaining some of the herbs, as many of the collectors have been called up on National Service. In the opinion of this firm the season has been fairly normal, but weather conditions have made parsley piert scarce. Wild digitalis, too, does not seem so plentiful as usual, owing to the rather dry summer. There may, however, be a better autumn supply now that a fair quantity of rain has fallen. The majority of medicinal herbs this year are fairly plentiful, but they cost considerably more to obtain and prepare. Culinary herbs, on the other hand, are likely to be scarce owing to the restrictions regarding acreage allowed for this purpose having been put upon the growers. The firm's staff, factory and drying plants are fully occupied in an endeavour to meet any increased demand which may develop in consequence of foreign supplies being cut off.

R. W. B. Starke.—Efforts are being made as far as possible to increase production of herbs suitable for the trade.

CHAMOMILE.—At the moment several fields of chamomile are under cultivation on the firm's farm in Suffolk, part of which will be distilled for the oil, and the other part will be dried for the flowers. The ground is also being prepared so that next year a further quantity can be put out, to make up if possible for part of that lost from the Belgian and French markets. The chamomile this year has been very backward, but it is believed to be picking up now and there should be a moderate crop. The flowers, however, will not be so large as usual owing to prolonged drought.

ANGELICA.—This is also being grown on a considerable scale, and it is hoped that it will be possible to keep the market supplied with angelica oil from both seeds and roots from next season onwards.

PEPPERMINT.—The company is also starting to grow peppermint and has a number of plants ready to plant out in the Spring.

LAVENDER.—A number of acres are devoted to lavender, but owing to the drought the anticipated yield of oil will not be up to normal. Further acreage has this year been planted out, which will come into production from next year onwards.

DRUG TARIFF.—A new edition of the Drug Tariff, dated July-December 1940, has just been published. The following preparations have been added and are required, on and after October, to be kept in stock, so far as practicable:—

Emulsio olei vitaminati, B.P.

Extractum malti cum oleo vitaminato, B.P.

Oleum vitaminatum, B.P.

Tabellæ ergotæ præparatæ, gr. 5 (ergota præp., B.P., gr. 5 in each tablet).

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Spectacles not to be Taxed.—Replying to Mr. Rhys Davies, on August 6, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Capt. Crookshank) said it was not proposed that the Purchase Tax should apply to spectacles as such or to lenses used in spectacles. Spectacle frames would not be taxed unless made from luxury materials such as tortoiseshell and gold.

Medicinal Herbs.—Mr. Gledhill asked the Minister of Health on August 1 whether national or local authorities had initiated schemes to provide for an increase in home production of medicinal herbs to meet requirements due to war emergencies and to prevent a rise in prices owing to inadequate supplies? Mr. M. MacDonald's reply was to the effect that the situation had been kept under careful review and steps had been taken to encourage cultivation in England of some of the more important plants in question.

War Risks Insurance.—Mr. Liddall asked the President of the Board of Trade on August 1 the total of stocks insured under the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, and how much of the total represented goods held by retailers.

Major Lloyd George: The total value of goods insured under current policies of insurance issued under Part II of the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939, is approximately £1,200 million. I am not able to say what proportion of this value represents goods held by retailers.

National Milk Powder.—Mr. R. Morgan asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food on August 1 whether it was proposed to arrange to distribute standard dried milk to infant-welfare centres instead of direct through a milk officer, and whether he was aware of the grave prejudice caused to the businesses of infant-food manufacturers by this tendency towards nationalisation of the industry in question. Similar questions were asked by Sir H. Williams and Sir P. Hannon.

Mr. Boothby: The national milk powder to be distributed under the National Milk Scheme will be issued by the local milk-officer either direct or through infant-welfare centres where the responsible local authority is prepared to co-operate in the scheme. The arrangements are being made for the purpose of simplifying distribution, and the amount of national milk powder so distributed will not exceed the quantity required to meet the needs of recipients of dried milk under the scheme. . . . The powers of local authorities to supply proprietary brands of dried milk outside the scheme are not affected. (Editorial comment, p. 73.)

Assistance to Exporters.—Mr. Parker asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 6 what steps were being taken to enable firms that had supplied goods to countries now overrun by the enemy to secure compensation and to have cash made available for carrying on their business when it was of national importance. Sir Kingsley Wood's reply stated that the Government had decided that the importance of maintaining the export trade made it desirable that assistance should be given from public funds to traders in the United Kingdom unable to obtain payment of debts in respect of goods from enemy countries and countries occupied by the enemy or treated as occupied under the Trading With the Enemy legislation. The assistance would be limited to instances where non-payment of the debts could be shown to be prejudicing export trade, and would take the form of advances, on the security of the debts, to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total of the debt. In consultation with President of the Board of Trade he had appointed a Committee to investigate these cases and to recommend what amount, if any, should be advanced. The Committee would consist of Sir Nigel Campbell (chairman), Mr. F. R. M. de Paula, Mr. Henry Morgan, and Mr. G. W. Thomson.

Purchase Tax Explained. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Kingsley Wood), speaking on the application of the proposed Purchase Tax, on August 6, when the Bill was debated in the House of Commons, stated that no tax confined to purely luxury goods could produce the amount of revenue required or reduce civilian consumption to the extent required. He had already made a substantial sacrifice of revenue, compared with the original Bill, in applying the reduced rate to the big block of civilian expenditure represented by clothing as well as to certain classes of household expenditure. The schedule would fail in this purpose if it became a honeycomb of exemptions. The tax would be charged on the wholesale prices of goods, and would be applied to all deliveries of taxable goods after the date when the tax came into operation, whether the contract was made before that date or not.

Captain Crookshank, speaking of possible reactions of the Purchase Tax on export trade, said that many commodities exported were not in the Bill. What was in the Bill and might be exported was a comparatively small field. As for the question whether importing countries would consider the wholesale cost of goods to them to be the cost without the Purchase Tax, or the cost, as it would be in this country, plus Purchase Tax, the Government were making representations to the countries concerned who might wish to consider the effect of the new tax before taking a decision as regarded their own tariff laws.

The Bill was read a second time.



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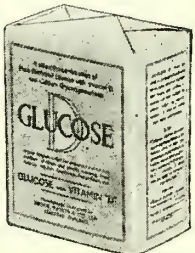
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Muddled Legislation

AFTER a careful study of Part V of the Finance (No. 2) Bill—Purchase Tax—we have come to the conclusion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone outside the usual sphere of activities of the Treasury, and has listened to the pleadings of departments and war-time ministries whose interests lie in directions other than that of raising revenue. This may explain the introduction of legislation that has dual but acutely conflicting objects, namely raising additional revenue and restriction of activities of sources from which it is hoped to obtain it. Practically the whole of the country's national income is derived from industry and commerce, directly or indirectly—from trading profits and from personal taxation. The partial shut-down of many industries that would follow in the wake of this proposed tax must result in a decline in the amount of Income Tax, National Defence Contribution and Excess Profits Tax to an extent that may not be balanced by the amount obtained from the new imposition. Further, the tax is bound to increase unemployment and in many ways tend to increase the cost of living, for it is to be by no means limited to non-essentials and luxuries. Both production and sales of many classes of goods mentioned in the Schedule to the Bill (see p. 74) are already controlled under the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) Order, 1940. Any extensions of this policy considered necessary could have been more appropriately dealt with by the issue of additional orders of this character.

It is claimed that the administration and collection of the tax has been simplified. Nevertheless, it will call for the appointment of hundreds more officials and the introduction of still more forms to be filled up in duplicate. Wholesalers will be required to keep special accounts, and registers of their customers and taxable transactions. Many wholesalers and retailers will have difficulties to contend with in passing on the tax to their customers, particularly where low-priced articles are concerned. Retailers will have to pay the full incidence of the tax as wholesalers' accounts fall due. Under the Prices of Goods Act, however, they will be permitted to add to their retail price only the net amount of the tax. Thus, since a substantial proportion of the goods they handle is liable to the tax, retail chemists will have a good deal of capital locked up for months and showing no return.

The schedule of taxable goods liable to the full rate of duty of 33½ per cent. on wholesale values includes perfumery and toilet preparations and requisites, a wide range of druggists' sundries, and photographic goods. Manufactured or prepared drugs and medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, with certain unspecified exemptions, are to be taxed at the reduced rate of 16½ per cent. The exceptions are to be "essential drugs and medical and surgical appliances of an exceptionally costly character." The Bill provides that the Treasury may from time to time issue lists more particularly defining goods that are to be taken as falling within any class specified in the schedule.

Such detailed lists will not be issued until after the Bill has been passed by Parliament. The combined qualifications "essential" and "of an exceptionally costly character," though considerably narrowing the scope of the exemption, are irritatingly vague, interpretation being a matter of opinion, not of fact. The Treasury may amend such lists by deletions or additions, and a good deal of shuffling is to be anticipated before anything in the way of a permanent and satisfactory list of exempted drugs, medicines, etc., is produced. In any case, the proposal to tax admittedly essential drugs simply because they are not "of an exceptionally costly character" is one of the outstanding oddities of this legislation. All drugs that have been in constant use for many years' past and that are officially recognised as necessary for the prevention and care of human disease and suffering are, we most emphatically urge, essential to the health and well-being of the nation and, quite apart from whether they are of an "exceptionally costly character," are much more entitled to exemption than foodstuffs. In a former editorial on this point (*C. & D.*, April 27, p. 323) we appealed for the complete exemption of drugs, medicines and similar classes of goods, and we support to the full the representations to this effect now being made to Parliament by representative trade organisations.

It is appreciated that the recent sharp rise in the rate of war expenditure demands the imposition of additional taxation. Could it not have been more surely and simply raised by a greater increase in income tax, or by the introduction of a special small-scale war tax on all gross earnings, to which everyone would have contributed? The method proposed in the Purchase Tax is unfair as between one trade and another and even as between sections of individual trades. It is certainly not spread fairly over the community as a whole. It will increase business overheads and make trading still more difficult and complicated, and it must restrict commercial activity at home, thus adversely affecting the amount of Income Tax drawn from the source. The claim for complete exclusion of drugs and medicines and medical and surgical appliances is convincing and irrefutable, and it should be persisted in lest, by some mischance, Parliament should give its consent to this muddled legislation.

Cheap Milk Scheme Repercussions

THE Government has recently introduced a scheme under which nursing and expectant mothers and young children may receive a pint of milk daily for twopence, or free of charge if they cannot afford that price. The Ministry of Food hopes to arrange (see p. 71) for standard dried milk, which can be supplied on a doctor's recommendation, to be distributed either direct through a milk officer, or through infant welfare centres where the responsible local authority is prepared to co-operate. In addition, welfare centres will be able to obtain extra supplies of the same-grade dried milk in order to supplement where necessary the allowance of twenty ounces a week. This, it is claimed, will obviate any difficulty about the mixing of the dried milk with proprietary brands in the diets of infants over four months old who need more milk than is available under the scheme. Chemists are rather confused about the immediate effects of this cheap milk scheme upon their sale of branded milk foods, and the general public are apparently not clear how the scheme is to be worked and are inquiring of chemists in some places whether proprietary brands of milks are no longer to be manufactured and whether such milks are not in future to be supplied to clinics. In some localities officials operating the scheme are uncertain as to what they have to do or how they have to do it. What will be the ultimate effect of the scheme on the chemists' trade can at present only be a matter of surmise, but there is no reason, so far as we are aware, to suggest that branded milks will not be supplied through the trade as heretofore and chemists need have no doubt that brands which they have stocked in the past will be available in the future.

Calculating Prices of Goods

IN March last we published a formula evolved by certain retail organisations for adjusting the prices of goods covered by the Orders under the Prices of Goods Act. This complicated formula had the sanction of the Central Price Regulation Committee, which shortly afterwards itself issued a system for temporary use in adjusting prices. The latter method was available until July 31. The retail organisations have now produced a revised formula (see p. 67), which is certainly more workable than that originally published; this, too, has received the approval of the Central Committee. By this new method all that it is necessary to do, in order to arrive at the present permitted selling price of an article, is to take the selling price of the same kind of article on August 21, 1939, add to it the increase in cost price of the article now to be sold, plus an amount representing the pre-war expense percentage of the business, and finally to add or deduct, as the case may be, an amount representing the increase or decrease in the expense percentage. In this percentage loss of profits and war-risks insurance premiums should be included, allowance made for remuneration of a working proprietor and interest not exceeding 5 per cent. allowed on any fresh capital since August 31, 1939.

PURCHASE TAX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THE following extracts taken from Part V of the Finance (No. 2) Bill give the main points of the Purchase Tax:—

The tax to be levied on:—(a) any purchase, made from a wholesale merchant or manufacturer (other than one who is not required by this Act to be registered) selling by wholesale, of goods which either—(i) are in the United Kingdom at the time of the purchase, or (ii) in the case of a purchase of unascertained goods, are in the United Kingdom at the time when the goods are appropriated to the purchase, or (iii) having been imported into the United Kingdom are entered for home use by or on behalf of the seller under the purchase; (b) in the case of goods imported into the United Kingdom which are entered for home use by or on behalf of the buyer under a purchase made before the goods are so entered, that purchase; and (c) in the case of goods imported into the United Kingdom and entered for home use and not being the subject of a purchase which is a chargeable purchase under either of the two preceding paragraphs, the earliest purchase thereof made on or after their being so entered: Provided that a purchase of goods imported into the United Kingdom but not entered for home use shall not be a chargeable purchase under paragraph (a).

The Treasury may from time to time issue lists more particularly defining goods which are to be taken as falling within any class of goods specified in the Seventh Schedule to this Act, and may at any time withdraw a list so issued or issue a new list in substitution therefor, and shall publish any list so issued, and notice of the withdrawal of any such list, in such manner as they think best for informing persons appearing to them to be likely to be affected. A draft of any list proposed to be issued under this subsection shall be laid before the Commons House of Parliament and, if that House within twenty-eight days from the date on which the draft is laid before it by resolution disapproves the draft, the list shall not be issued, but subject as aforesaid it may be issued not earlier than the expiration of that period and shall, from the date of its issue and until withdrawn or superseded by the issue of a substituted list, be conclusive as to the interpretation of the provisions of the said Schedule to which it relates.

The tax shall be charged at the following rate, that is to say—(a) in the case of goods falling within any of the classes specified in the first column of the Schedule the basic rate shall be one-third of the wholesale value of the goods; (b) in the case of goods falling within any of the classes specified in the second column of the said Schedule, the reduced rate shall be one-sixth of the wholesale value of the goods.

The Treasury shall have power from time to time by order—(a) to direct that the tax shall become chargeable, either at the basic rate or at the reduced rate, in respect of goods of any class; (b) to direct that the reduced rate shall be substituted for the basic rate shall be substituted for the basic rate, or the basic rate for the reduced rate.

An order under this section shall not have effect unless it is approved (either before, on, or after the specified date) by a resolution of the Commons House of Parliament.

For the purpose of computing the price which goods to be valued would fetch it shall be assumed—(a) that any commission or other costs, charges or expenses incidental to the making of the contract of sale are to be paid by the seller; (b) that the price is to include the cost of delivery to the buyer at his place of business, and of insurance and other costs, charges and expenses incidental to such delivery; (c) that the price is the sole consideration for the sale; (d) that neither the seller nor any person associated in business with him has any interest, direct or indirect, in the subsequent re-sale or disposal of the goods; and (e) that there has not been and will not be any commercial relationship between the seller and the buyer, whether created by contract or otherwise, other than that created by the sale.

If, in ascertaining the amount of tax, any dispute arises as to the wholesale value of any goods, the question shall be referred to the arbitration of a referee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, who shall not be an official of any Government Department, and the decision of the referee with respect to the matter in dispute shall be final and conclusive:

The person accountable for tax chargeable shall

(a) where the purchase by virtue of which it is chargeable was made from a wholesale merchant or a manufacturer, be the seller under that purchase. Every wholesale merchant whose business includes the selling of any chargeable goods, and every manufacturer whose business includes the selling of any chargeable goods, shall be registered under this Act: Provided that a person shall not be registered by reason of his being such a merchant or such a manufacturer or both if the gross takings from his sales of chargeable goods have not on the average exceeded two thousand pounds per annum, or in the case of a business recently commenced are unlikely so to do. Every person carrying on business in such circumstances that he is required to be registered shall make an application for registration in the prescribed form to the Commissioners before such date as may be prescribed; or (b) if he begins to carry on business after the passing of this Act, before the expiration of fourteen days from the date when he begins so to carry on business. If any person fails to comply with any of the requirements he shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds and to a further penalty of ten pounds for each day during which the failure continues. The Commissioners shall register every person required to be registered and issue to him a certificate thereof.

A purchase shall be deemed to be a purchase of goods by a registered wholesale merchant as stock for his business or by a registered manufacturer as materials if a representation is made to the seller by the buyer that he is the holder of a certificate of registration issued under this Part of this Act and that he intends to sell the goods or to use them as materials, and not otherwise.

Where the Commissioners are satisfied that a person makes, for the purposes of a business of selling by retail carried on by him, purchases of chargeable goods which in value and character are such as in the ordinary course of trade are made by wholesale merchants, he shall be registered under this Part of this Act.

The seller of chargeable goods under a chargeable purchase made in the United Kingdom after the date specified for the coming into operation of the tax shall, in any invoice or similar document delivered by him to the buyer, include a statement showing separately any part of the purchase price which he has charged by reference to tax for which he may be accountable in respect of the purchase.

Where goods bought under a purchase which is a chargeable purchase are shown to have been exported from the United Kingdom by the seller under the purchase, or by the person by whom the goods were so appropriated or applied, the tax in respect of the goods shall not be chargeable.

If the Commissioners are satisfied that chargeable goods have been delivered entered for home use or appropriated or applied in the course of any business during the period between the second day of July, nineteen hundred and forty, and the date specified for the coming into operation of the tax on a scale or in a manner not in accordance with the ordinary practice of the business, the Commissioners may by notice in writing served direct that the tax shall be chargeable as if they had been delivered, or so entered, appropriated or applied, after that date.

EXTRACT FROM SCHEDULE

| Goods chargeable at the basic rate (33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of wholesale value) | Goods chargeable at the reduced rate (16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.) | Goods mentioned in the first or second column but which are not chargeable |
|--|--|---|
| Articles of china, porcelain, earthenware, stoneware or other pottery ware of a kind used for domestic purposes, except as specified in the second column. Glassware of a kind used for domestic purposes, except as specified in the second column. Glass articles, the following: mirrors (whether framed or not), shelves, finger plates, table tops and advertisement tablets (whether backed with other materials or not). Vacuum flasks and vacuum jars of a kind used for domestic purposes. Portable lamps and hand torches of all descriptions, except as specified in the third column. Hair waving and hair drying machines. Trunks, bags, wallets, jewel cases, pouches, purses, suitcases and baskets, and similar receptacles of a kind used for personal or domestic purposes (whether fitted or not). Photographic cameras, as specified in the third column. Photographic enlargers. Projectors for sub-standard film or for slides. Lenses and other parts of, and accessories to, such cameras, enlargers or projectors as are mentioned in this column. Unexposed sensitised photographic paper, cloth, plates and film, except as specified in the third column. | Articles of earthen- or semi-porcelain of table or kitchen use. Sanitary ware. Glassware of table or kitchen use, not being cut glass. | Hurricane lamps, ships lanterns and miners' safety lamps. Cinematograph cameras for film of standard width, and x-ray and other cameras suitable only for industrial scientific or military use. x-ray plates, film and paper; cinematograph film of standard width ferro-prussiate, ferrogall and dyeline paper and cloth. |
| Clocks and watches, movements and cases for, and accessories to, clocks and watches, and watch chains, wristlet watch straps and similar articles. Articles of all kinds made wholly or partly of ivory, amber, jet, coral, mother of pearl, natural shells, or tortoiseshell, or of jade, onyx, lapis lazuli or other semi-precious stones. Fancy or household goods made wholly or partly of celluloid, bakelite or other plastic material derived from cellulose, casein, papier mâché or synthetic resin. Other fancy or ornamental articles of a kind suitable for personal or domestic use (including artificial flowers, photograph frames and paper weights). Ash trays, tobacco pipes and other smokers' requisites, but not including matches and mechanical lighters. Toilet requisites of all kinds (including toilet brushes). Perfumery and toilet preparations (whether medicated or not) and soap made up for sale as toilet soap. | | Drugs and medicines, manufactured or prepared and medical and surgical appliances except as specified in the third column. |
| Paper manufactures, the following: Diaries, calendars, greeting cards, picture postcards and similar articles, notepaper, and other stationery, handkerchiefs, face and hand towels, paper serviettes and other articles of table or kitchen use. Wallpaper. Pencils, pens, fountain pens, ink, drawing pins, and other stationery and office requisites. | Account books and plain books (whether ruled or not). | Medical and surgical appliances and essential drugs, being appliances or drugs of an exceptionally costly character (including insulin, liver extract and active principles of liver). |

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations recorded for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs, essential oils, etc., represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. shipment quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges which arise in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, August 7

DURING the week business in most markets has depended almost entirely on a steady routine demand from the home consuming trade. Price changes have been few and values are generally firm. Since business in products from the Far East has been difficult for some time because of financial problems, and supplies of certain drugs have consequently been severely restricted, recent political developments in that region are unlikely further to affect the London drug markets to any marked degree. In the PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS the only important price alteration is an advance in TARTARIC ACID.

Crude Drugs

Conditions in the crude-drugs market continue quiet, with a steady routine business passing at firm prices. A better demand is reported for AGAR and there are good stocks on the spot. A fair spot trade has been done in CURAÇAO ALOES. Most descriptions of BALSAMS are in short supply; TOLU is quoted dearer. Stocks of CHAMOMILES are now low, and the price asked for available supplies is high. The market for DESICCATED COCONUT continues firm; it is understood that a meeting was held recently to discuss this product, and a committee was appointed with the object of forming a trade association. COLOCYNTH is neglected. Spanish-Portuguese ERGOT is reported firmer for shipment; spot holders' ideas still seem to vary considerably. Dealers quote slightly increased prices for QUILLAI BARK. Good-quality RHUBARB is in active demand; some parcels of Shensi are reported landed. SENNA continues firm, with quotations for all grades unchanged.

Essential Oils

Trade in essential oils has been moderate; in many instances it is restricted by the limited quantities of oils now available in this country. During the week the Ministry of Food announced that, for the period August 5 to 31, the prices of technical palm oils would be increased, and those of various acid oils reduced; the prices for other oils and fats would remain unchanged. A steady business is moving in EUCALYPTUS. PALMAROSA and PETITGRAIN continue firm. Supplies of ROSEMARY are difficult to find.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Wednesday morning:—

| Centre | Quoted | Par | July 31 | August 7 |
|------------------|------------------|---------|----------|----------|
| Belgian Congo .. | Frs. to £ | nominal | 176½* | 176½* |
| Buenos Aires .. | Paper pesos to £ | — | 17'02* | 17'02* |
| Java .. | Florins to £ | 12'107 | 7'60* | 7'60* |
| Lisbon .. | Esc. to £ | 110 | 100* | 100* |
| Madrid .. | Ptas. to £ | 25'24½ | 37'25 | 37'25 |
| Montreal .. | Dols. to £ | 4'86½ | 4'45* | 4'45* |
| New York .. | Dols. to £ | nominal | 4'03* | 4'03* |
| Shanghai .. | Per dollar | — | 3½d. | 3½d. |
| Stockholm .. | Kr. to £ | 18'150 | 16'90* | 16'90* |
| Yokohama .. | Per yen | 2s. | 1s. 2½d. | 1s. 2½d. |
| Zurich .. | Frs. to £ | 22'2115 | 17'75* | 17'75* |

* Rate fixed by Bank of England. Bank rate, 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

CONDITIONS are generally quiet, with a fair routine business passing.

ACETANILIDE.—Limited spot inquiry; quotations unchanged. B.P. leviss., for prompt delivery, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Dealers' quotations unchanged; market firm. Quotations for one cwt., about 25s. to 27s. 6d. per lb.; smaller quantities, up to about 30s. per lb. for crystals, with powder 3d. per lb. extra.

BARBITONE.—Market firm; small business passing. Spot, one cwt., 22s. per lb.; 28 lb., 23s.; smaller quantities, up to 26s., ex store.

BENZALDEHYDE.—From 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity, is the price quoted by makers.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Fair demand for limited supplies of spot material; value, from 2s. per lb. for bulk quantities, up to 2s. 3d. per lb. for small parcels.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—Makers are quoting at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

BORAX (B.P.).—Steady at makers' prices: Granulated, £31; crystals, £32; powder, £32 10s. per ton, in 1-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial quality, £8 per ton less.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' quotations unchanged: Granulated, £45 10s.; crystals, £46 10s.; powder, £47 10s. per ton, in cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain, for minimum one-ton lots. Commercial qualities, £8 per ton less.

BROMIDES.—Makers' prices steady: POTASSIUM, B.P., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 2d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 3d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9½d. SODIUM, B.P., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 4½d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 5½d.; 28 lb., 3s. AMMONIUM, B.P.C., not less than 5 cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; 1 cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 28 lb., 3s. 1d. Net. Rise-and-fall and re-sale clauses apply. Without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities. 28-lb. parcels and 1-cwt. cases or kegs free.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Makers continue to quote up to 1s. 8d. per lb., for small quantities.

CITRIC ACID.—No change in makers' nominal price for home consumers of 1s. 2d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers' price would be about 1s. 6d. per lb. for small supplies.

CREAM OF TARTAR (B.P.).—One maker continues to quote at 147s. per cwt., nominal, less 2½ per cent. discount, for home trade, with supplies restricted to

regular consumer customers. Another maker offers small supplies at 140s. per cwt., nominal.

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Makers quote prices of from 100s. to 104s. per oz., according to quantity.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE (B.P.).—Bulk quantities, from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 9d. per oz., small quantities, up to 10s. per oz.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.—Makers and dealers are quoting at from 12s. 6d. to 13s. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

GUAIACOL (CRYSTALS).—Makers quote at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity. Liquid, from 10s. 6d. upwards, according to quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Limited business; values unchanged. Quantities, in 1-cwt. carboys, about 1s. 8½d. per lb.; in winchesters and bottles, about 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., ex store, according to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—A small supply on spot is valued at between 40s. and 42s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

PHENACETIN.—Makers are asking 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for ordinary quantities, without engagement. Dealers have only small supplies in hand, and prices are firm at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Dealers are quoting at from 18s. per lb. for bulk lots up to 22s. per lb. for small parcels, ex store.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Makers' prices continue firm: Less than 7 lb., 3s. 8d. per lb.; 7 lb., 3s. 7d.; 14 lb., 3s. 6d.; 28 lb., 3s. 5d.; one cwt., 3s. 4d.

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID (B.P.).—Spot, in short supply; quotations firm at from 30s. to 32s. 6d. per lb., in bottles, according to quantity.

QUININE.—Current quotations are in dollars, the price of sulphate being 57 American dollars per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java. Supplies in dealers' hands are quoted at about 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per oz.

RESORCIN.—Makers' prices steady, as follows: Not less than 7 lb., 7s. 3d. per lb.; not less than 14 lb., 7s.; not less than 56 lb., 6s. 10d.; not less than 1 cwt., 6s. 9d. Dealers' prices for any spot material available would be about 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

SACCHARIN.—Convention price for 550 continues at 98s. 4d. per lb., duty paid, with supplies limited. No Government control on wholesale or retail prices.

SALOL.—Prices are firm at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., according to quantity.

SANTONIN.—Convention prices are as follows: 15 kilo and over, £35 10s.; not less than 10 kilo, £36 5s.; not less than 5 kilo, £37; less than 5 kilo, £38 per kilo, delivered free in the U.K.; 1-kilo tins free.

SODIUM BARBITONE.—The current quotations are: One cwt., 23s. per lb.; 28 lb., 24s.; smaller quantities, 27s. per lb., ex store.

SODIUM BENZOATE.—Steady at former quotations: Spot, about 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb., with only limited supplies available.

SULPHONAL.—No change in dealers' spot price of 34s. to 35s. per lb., according to quantity.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Makers' nominal price has been advanced to 2s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, with supplies reserved to regular consumer customers. Small supplies of foreign are valued at between 3s. 2d. and 3s. 3d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

WHILE the volume of business in these markets has been moderate, values are firm. A considerable number of products are in limited supply.

ACONITE ROOT.—Any material in first hands would be valued at about 140s. per cwt.

AGAR.—The demand for this product has been better this week; there are fair stocks on spot. Kobe No. 1, spot, about 8s. 3d. per lb.; Kobe No. 2, about 8s.; and Yokohama No. 1, about 7s. 10½d. per lb., all duty paid, ex warehouse. No offers from Japan.

ALKANET ROOT.—Small quantities are reported available, for which about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. is asked.

ALOE.—Market steady. Cape, spot, about 57s. 6d. to 60s. per cwt.; Zanzibar, leaves, about 90s. per cwt., ex store, if available. Curaçao has been in better demand and spot is now valued at between 275s. and 300s., ex store, according to quality. The last forward offer reported was at about 270s. per cwt., landed.

ANTIMONY.—Steady; quotations unchanged. English 99 per cent., £90 per ton, delivered; foreign regulus, £99 per ton, duty paid; Chinese regulus, quoted at £98 to £99 per ton, ex warehouse, London.

BALSAMS.—All varieties are now in short supply. Tolu is quoted dearer at 9s. 6d. per lb. Canada is quoted at about 5s. 6d. per lb. Copaiba, Para, about 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. Peru, about 7s. 9d. per lb. All duty paid.

BELLADONNA.—Both roots and leaves are scarce, and values are nominal.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra continues in fair demand, with spot values unchanged at between £5 10s. and £6 15s. per cwt., according to quality.

BISMUTH METAL.—Unchanged at one dollar 25 cents per lb., ex store.

BUCHU.—No business passing. Values continue firm as quoted. Spot, new-crop, about 2s. 8d. to 3s. per lb., according to quality.

CAMPOR.—Market quiet, with quotations unchanged. Spot, tablets, business done at 6s. per lb., with little left; slabs, about 5s. 4d.; powder not quoted. Some parcels of slabs are now reported offered at about 5s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. Continental synthetic powder, 5s. 3d.; tablets, 5s. 6d. per lb., ex store. English refined, quoted as follows: Flowers, one cwt., 5s. 9d.; 28 lb., 5s. 10d.; less than 28 lb., 5s. 11d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4-oz., one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 4d.; less than 28 lb., 6s. 5d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian would be worth about 6s. per lb., duty paid, and Chinese, about 4s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS.—Market quiet, with quotations for all varieties unchanged. Ceylon, spot, between 3s. 6d. and 5s. per lb., according to quality; Bombay seed, about 4s. 6d. per lb.; Mangalore seed, about 4s. 3d.; Aleppy greens, about 3s. 2d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A moderate inquiry is reported for 1940 peel; value would be about 65s. per cwt., c.i.f. About 95s. to 100s. is now quoted on spot for 1938-39 peel, according to date.

CASCARILLA.—Good silvery quill is valued at about 1s. 6d. per lb., and siftings at about 1s. 4d. per lb. Some recent arrivals are reported.

CHAMOMILES.—Stocks of continental are now extremely low and about 400s. per cwt. would be wanted for medium-quality flowers.

CHILLIES.—Good-quality quoted at about 125s. to 127s. 6d. per cwt., down to about 115s. per cwt. for off-colour.

CLOVES.—Spot quotations for both Zanzibar and Madagascar are slightly dearer. Spot, Zanzibar, 8½d.; shipment, August-September, 9d. per lb., c.i.f.; Madagascar, 8d. per lb., in bond.

COCOA BUTTER.—Quoted unchanged. Prime English, 1s. 1d. per lb., duty paid, ex wharf; foreign, 1s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid, ex store London.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Market continues firm. Fine, spot, 37s. 6d. per cwt.; medium, 35s. 6d. per cwt.

COD LIVER OIL.—No change in position of Norwegian oil; finest-quality British medicinal oil continues nominal.

COLOCYNTH.—Market continues neglected. About 2s. per lb. is being asked for fine white and about 1s. 8d. for ordinary quality.

DANDELION ROOT.—No spot quotations are available for this product; spot stocks seem to have been cleared.

DERRIS ROOT.—Quoted unchanged. Root testing about 18 per cent. ether extract is valued at 8d. per lb.; root of about 4 to 5 per cent. rotenone content, if available, would be worth about 1s. 2d. per lb. No offers for shipment.

ERGOT.—Spot holders' ideas of the value of Spanish-Portuguese still seem to vary considerably and figures as high as 20s. to 22s. 6d. continue to be quoted in some quarters. Quotations for forward shipment are now rather firmer at about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb., c.i.f., for August-September shipment.

GAMBOGE.—Demand moderate. Siam pipe of good quality now quoted at between £25 and £26 per cwt., duty paid.

GENTIAN.—Spot supplies are now quoted at about 165s. per cwt., ex store.

GINGER.—A quiet market, with all descriptions quoted unchanged. West African, about 28s. per cwt.; shipment, August-September, 23s., c.i.f., nominal. Jamaican, spot, small-medium, 50s.; bold, in barrels, 85s. per cwt., ex store. Cochín, unwashed, 45s. per cwt., ex store; shipment, 33s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—85s. per cwt. is now quoted on spot for Kordofan cleaned sorts; shipment is at about 45s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal.

HENNA.—Spot value would be about 60s. per cwt., ex store, for any material available.

HONEY.—Market firm, with spot stocks of all descriptions limited. Jamaican is quoted at between 90s. and 105s. per cwt., nominal.

HYDRASTIS.—Market has been quiet. Spot, good-test root, about 23s. per lb.; untested, about 20s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Good-testing Matto Grosso root continues to be firmly held for about 25s. to 28s. per lb., ex store; shipment, July-August, about 22s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Minas is in fair demand; spot, about 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per lb., according to test and seller; shipment, August-September, about 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. EXT. IPECAC. 119., 35s. 6d. per lb. for minimum lots of twelve winchesters.

MENTHOL.—Chinese is in good demand and quoted at between 15s. 9d. and 16s. 3d. per lb., duty paid, according to brand; shipment, August-September, offered at 14s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Some odd cases of Japanese are occasionally sold at about 21s. to 22s. per lb.

MERCURY.—No change in last week's quotation of £54 10s. per bottle of 34.5 kilos, ex warehouse London, without engagement and subject to confirmation.

ORANGE PEEL.—Some bitter quarters will be available shortly at about 1s. 6d. per lb.; thin-cut is valued on spot at about 3s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

PEPPER.—Market firm. Lampong, in bond, spot, 3½d. per lb.; shipment, August-September, 2½d., c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, August-September, 34s. per cwt., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, August-September, 34s. per cwt., c.i.f. White Muntok, spot, duty paid, 5d.; in bond, 4½d.; shipment, August-September, 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Market quiet. Spot, slightly dearer at 10½d. per lb.; new-crop, August-September shipment, sellers, 85s., c.i.f.

QUILLARIA BARK.—Dealers are now quoting about 90s. per cwt., ex store, for spot material.

RHUBARB.—Good-quality material continues to be in fair demand, especially the three-quarter pinky variety, which is valued on spot at about 4s. 10½d. to 5s. per lb., duty paid. A parcel of Shensi, now landed, has been offered at 7s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, and some pickings at 6s. per lb., duty paid.

RUBBER.—Small business and closed quiet. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 13d.; August, 13d. September, 12½d.; October-December, 12½d.; January-March, 12½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spot, Bulgarian, 90s., in bond, and 95s., duty paid. CANARY.—Spot, duty paid, Morocco, 35s.; Plate, 34s. CARAWAY.—Spot, Dutch, 155s., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Spot, Morocco, quoted at 32s. 6d., duty paid, and 31s., in bond; business reported done at these prices. CUMIN.—Spot, Malta, 115s., duty free; Baghdad, 110s., in bond, and 115s., duty paid. DILL.—Spot, Indian, 40s., duty free, ex store London or Liverpool. FENNEL.—

Spot, Indian, 55s., duty free; Iran, 52s. 6d. to 55s., in bond. FENUGREEK.—Spot, Morocco, 19s., in bond, and 20s. 6d., duty paid, ex store London or Liverpool. MILLET.—Spot, Manchurian red, now offered at 35s., duty paid. MUSTARD.—Spot, 62s. 6d. to 75s., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Recent arrivals are valued on spot at about 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., according to seller. July-August shipment, business reported done at 2s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Market continues firm. Best pale band-picked Tinnevely pod quoted at 10½d. per lb., with darker grades at between 6½d. and 7½d.; f.a.q. 5½d. per lb.; leaves, about 8½d. for No. 1, 5½d. for No. 2, and 4½d. for No. 3. Hand-picked Alexandrian nominal.

SHELLAC.—Market dull. Spot, standard TN orange, nominal; pure button 105s.; fine orange, 110s. to 150s. per cwt.

TAMARINDS.—West Indian, quoted at about 38s. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—Market steady; quotations unchanged. Finest selected white ribbon, £90; No. 1, white, £82 10s.; No. 2, white, £70; No. 3, white, £55; pale leaf, £30; amber leaf, £22; red leaf, from £10 10s.; woody and hoggy, from £5. All prices are per cwt., ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras and Rajapore finger, quoted at 42s. 6d.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Not quoted; no supplies in first hands.

WAXES.—BEES'.—Market continues steady. Spot, from 170s.; in bond 155s.; shipment, Dar-es-Salaam, 155s. per cwt., c.i.f. Japanese, first three brands, spot, 120s., duty paid; 110s. in bond; shipment, 110s., c.i.f. CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey, 340s.; chalky grey, spot, 330s.; Primeira, spot, 450s.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

BUSINESS continues quiet, with quotations for most products about unchanged. Several oils are in short supply and their values nominal.

ALMOND.—Market quiet, quotations unchanged. Spot, expressed, about 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11d. per lb., in cwt. lots, and up to about 4s. 3d. for smaller quantities, ex store. Genuine French bitter quoted at about 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

ANISE.—Market quiet and unchanged; spot stocks reduced. Spot, tins i cases, firm at about 4s. 6d. per lb.; drums, about 4s. 3d.; leads, about 4s. 6d. per lb.; no offers from China.

AVOCADO PEAR.—Valued at between 55s. and 57s. per gall., delivered smaller quantities would be at higher prices.

BERGAMOT.—Spot value continues nominal, and price would have to be negotiated.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Market firm. Spot is quoted at approximately 10s. per lb. Shipment may be possible at about 9s. per lb., c.i.f., in drums.

CASSIA.—Very firm on spot; leads, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; drums a lower figures.

CITRONELLA.—Business slow; values unchanged. Java is quoted on spot at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb.; shipment, about 1s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Ceylon spot, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., in drums; small quantities, up to about 3s. per lb.; shipment, easy at about 1s. 6½d. per lb.

CLOVE.—Demand of a routine character is maintained. Madagascar, about 5s. 6d. upwards per lb., in drums, if available. English distilled, firm at about 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

EUCALYPTUS.—Prices unaltered; business steady. 70 to 75 per cent. o continues to be quoted at about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb., according to bolder shipment prices are nominal at about 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Values of Bourbon and Algerian are nominal, and prices of good-quality oils would have to be negotiated; about 30s. per lb. has been mentioned as a likely price for both varieties.

LEMON.—Sicilian hand-pressed nominal. Californian distilled, about 10s. per lb., nominal, ex wharf; no shipment prices available for cold-pressed.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot is worth about 4s. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 3s. or under per lb., c.i.f.

ORANGE.—Continues in quiet demand at former quotations. French Guinea oil, about 6s. per lb. Some Rhodesian oil is reported available at about 8s. 3d. per lb. Californian is quoted in sterling at 4s. 10d. per lb., in small drums, ex store, duty paid, limited supplies only being available.

PALMAROSA.—Market firm, with dealers' quotations unchanged. Spot about 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store; shipment, around 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Both Chinese and Japanese oils are in good demand this week. Japanese, fair business done at about 9s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, spot, in case 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, August-September, about 6s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., subject to freight being available. American natural oil, steady at 14s. 3d., in drums, and 14s. 6d. in tins in cases, c.i.f. Spot, about 16s. per lb. ex store.

PETITGRAIN.—Market firm; quotations unchanged. Spot, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., nominal; no shipment offers.

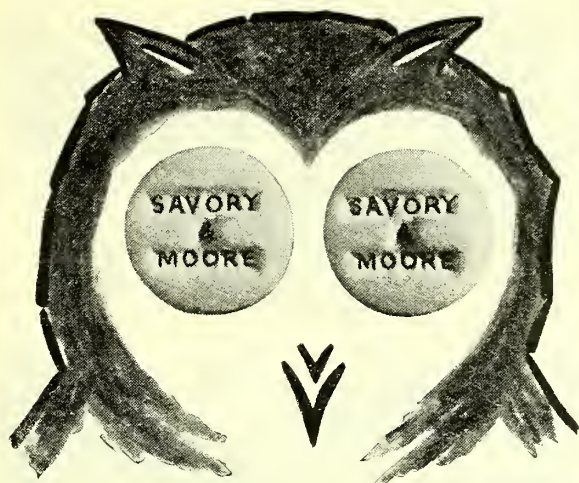
ROSEMARY.—Difficult to find, and firm. Spanish, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. ex store, if available.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, 19s. per lb. East Indian, produced outside the province of Mysore, 18s. per lb. in bulk quantities. English-made West Indian, 15s. per lb.; Australian, one-case lots, 16s., and five-cwt. lots, 15s. 6d. per lb.

SPIKE.—Good-quality Spanish oil continues firm at between 10s. and 12s. per lb., ex store. Artificial oil is quoted by makers at about 6s. 6d. per lb.

VEETIVERT.—Bourbon, spot, would be worth about 35s. per lb., and Java about 27s. 6d. to 30s. per lb., ex store.

WORMSEED.—Market is steady, with occasional inquiry. Spot, around 24s. 6d. per lb., shipment, about 23s. per lb., c.i.f.



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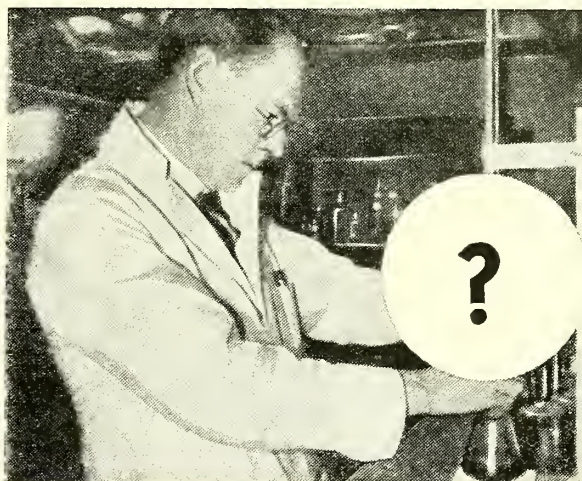
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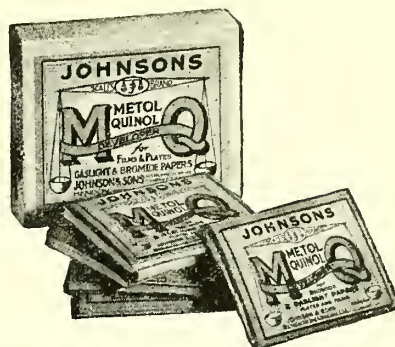
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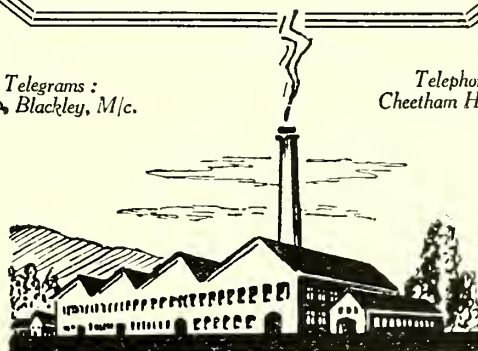
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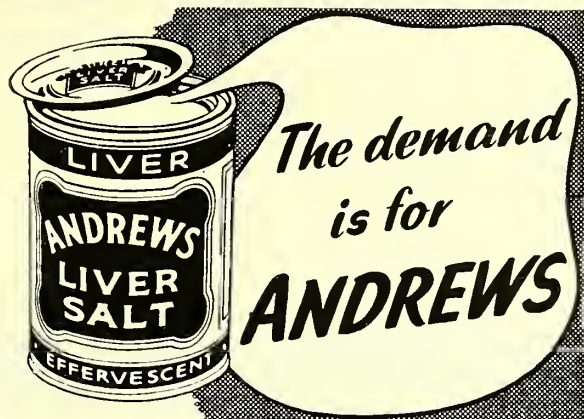
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

AUGUST 10
1940

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

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TAYLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS invite applications from able qualified Managers. Duties in the Midlands and North of England. Age not under 25 years. Apply by letter, giving full details to Retail Staff Manager, Taylors British Chemists, Allen House, 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

WHOLESALE

MIDLANDS and S. WALES. Old-established house requires the services of a Representative with some retail experience, to work and extend existing connexion. State territory covered, experience and nature of goods previously carried, age, remuneration required and when available, all in first letter, which will be treated in confidence. 368/479, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST required London, with expert knowledge and experience manufacture of Phenyl Barbitones, Phenacetin, Phenazone, Isobromvalcarbamide. Write full details. 368/474 Office of this Paper.

CLERK, male, for Pricing Chemists' Stock Books. Previous experience necessary. Temporary. Apply "A," 368/480, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk required for London Wholesale Druggists. Write, stating experience, etc., 365/381, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURERS of high-grade Cotton Wool and Surgical Dressings require on a commission basis first-class representatives throughout the United Kingdom having live connexions with Retail Chemists. Exceptional opportunities for the right men. Salaried position considered later. CDB/160, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED M.P.S. required as Hospital Representative, with hospital connexions, if possible. 367/470, Office of this Paper.

REGIONAL Representatives wanted with established connexion with chemists for well-known line on commission basis. Write stating territory covered and firms already represented to Box 19531, Havas Ltd., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVES required by enterprising firm of Manufacturing Chemists for Wales, Yorkshire, West of England and London districts. Please write, giving full particulars to 367/472, Office of this Paper.

RUBBER products from latex. Experienced man required. thorough knowledge of production. Write full details, 368/475, Office of this Paper.

SALES Representative required for disposal of general requirements to veterinary profession in South and South-west counties. Previous experience in this connexion preferred. Apply 367/466, Office of this Paper.

STOCK-KEEPER, over military age, required at once for wholesale firm of Druggists and Toilet Sundries. Experience similar business essential. Good wages to right applicant, who should have sound knowledge of the trade in proprietary articles. Apply 317/2, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Coater (male or female), also Tablet Maker wanted for London firm. Permanent. Apply, 367/472, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker and Sugar Coater wanted, for London Wholesale Druggists. 365/382, Office of this Paper.

TABLET Maker, experienced, required. State age, experience and salary required. Yorkshire House. 367/458, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

RETAIL (HOME)

PART-TIME Permanency, unqualified, elderly man, active, steady worker, abstainer, good dispensing experience, safe area, reasonable salary. 321/6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady Manageress requires Managership with good living accommodation. Country preferred but not essential; 20 years' Practical Pharmacy, 10 years' Management. Experienced all round; first-class references. Apply 320/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (34), R.A.M.C. Ex-warrant Officer; medically unfit, seeks Managership London area; 17 years' experience; highest references Army and civilian. 96 Manor Road, London, N.16.

UNQUALIFIED (21), exempted; apprenticed Devon; eighteen months London; wishes return West country; keen, conscientious worker; abstainer, non-smoker; quick dispenser; eager Counterman; Display ability; small progressive pharmacy preferred. Permanent. 317/7, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM SEEKING ENGAGEMENT

LOCUM Assistant, temporary or otherwise, middle-aged, unqualified, West-End experience, London, suburbs. Little, 260 Sandycroft Road, Kew Gardens.

WHOLESALE

ADVERTISER requires situation as Foreman Tablet Maker. Good general experience with knowledge of coating. 225 Capworth Street, E.10.

GENTLEMAN, extensively connected throughout Midlands and Northern England, wishes to represent progressive concern. Russell Inman, 15 Garth Road, Leeds, 7.

REPRESENTATIVE, age 32 (exempt), 13 years' connexion chemists, etc., Midlands; unique testimonials, own car, desires situation, leading house only. Box No. B/1, Office of this Paper, 111 New Street, Birmingham, 2.

FOR SALE

CHEMISTS' Bottles, as new. Stock now before shortage. Sample quotations: 6 oz., 10s.; 8 oz., 12s.; bakelite-capped, 8 oz., 16s.; 16 oz., 21s. All shapes, sizes stocked. Olive O., 2½ oz., 13s.; 5 oz., 15s. 10% discount over £10. Also new. Wilkinson, 10 Morley Street, S.E.1.

WHAT Offers for 84 lb. Naphthalene Balls, discoloured slightly; 1½ cwt. Japan wax; Powdered Colocynth; Calcium Zinc and Magnesium Stearates; 75 lb. French chalk slabs; Amidol; 1 cwt. Creta prep. cones, 7 lb. boxes. Apply, 15 Shirley Avenue, Pendlebury, nr. Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE. 1,000 gross 2-dr. actinic green hexagonal bottles, screw neck. Sample on application. 368/477, Office of this Paper.

OVERALLS.—Pharmacists requiring new attire should write for new list showing latest styles and our unique offer. Free for a postcard. Ernest Draper & Co., Dept. "T," "All-British" Works, Northampton.

WANTED, PERSONAL WEIGHERS (1d. in Slot), Avery or other good makes. Also CASH REGISTERS, National or Remington preferred. Cash on sight, fair price certain. Write, phone NATIONAL 0674, or call A.B.M., Ltd., 78 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Mutual Assistance for Pharmacists

It is good news that the air-raid assistance fund organised by the National Pharmaceutical Union is being well supported (*C. & D.*, August 3, p. 53). With the total loss of summer trade and the removal of a large part of the resident population, chemists in business in coastal areas have no trade left, and although there is a moratorium in some areas for such expenses as rent and rates, their livelihood is lost. In addition, a number of assistants and managers have been thrown on to the employment market, already fully stocked, so that the possibility of ex-proprietors obtaining work in their own profession is small, especially for the older men. The temporary assistance allowance proposed to be granted from this fund will at least provide any chemist in this unfortunate position with something to live on while trying to find fresh employment.—*Funded* (3/8).

Intermediate Examination

The revised regulation, submitted by the Education Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council, that the course for the Preliminary Scientific, now the Intermediate, examination, should be taken after leaving school and passed before apprenticeship, will be advantageous to the student, who will commence his career with that amount of scientific knowledge and some familiarity with terms and apparatus. If on the other hand he is unable to pass his Intermediate examination, or finds he is not adapted to the profession, he will not be too old to think of some other calling if he wishes, which he would hardly be able to do if he had served three years' apprenticeship and found the time wasted. The alterations may point the way to establishing an assistants' grade comprising candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination and had served a term of apprenticeship, but not passed the Qualifying examination. Then the *personnel* of pharmacy would consist of apprentices, graded assistants and pharmacists.—*Aidans* (3/8).

TRADE-MARK APPLICATIONS

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1940, p. 275.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal" July 17, 1940)

"COLETYL"; for veterinary preparations (5) (IV). By Evans Sons Lescher & Wehh, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. 611,955.

"OXVLAN"; for pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5) (IV). By The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 611,958.

"STERA"; for surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus excluding lamps for surgical or curative purposes, etc. (10) (IV). By The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1. 611,512.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 24, 1940)

"ISOLENE"; for polymerised industrial chemicals (1) (IV) and all goods (17) (IV). By F. A. Hughes & Co., Ltd., Abbey House, Baker Street, London, N.W.1. 611,767/8. (Both Associated.)

"DYRETO"; for photographic chemicals, and "PLASTOPAKE"; for opaque colours (1 and 2) (IV). By The Vanguard Manufacturing Co., 40 Broadway, Maidenhead. 611,975/6.

"DRIZENE"; for photographic paper (1) (IV). By Harper & Tunstall, Ltd., Leto Works, High Street, Edgware. 611,988.

"PROVEL"; for photographic sensitised paper, etc. (1) (IV). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 612,009. (Associated.)

"SPLINRISTA"; for chemical preparations to protect glass (1) (IV). By Beharell & Son, Ltd., London Road, Barking. 612,064.

"NORTEX"; for photographic materials (1) (IV). By Norton & Gregory, Ltd., 1 & 2 Castle Lane, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. 612,139.

"WELVIC"; for resins (2) (IV). By I.C.I. (Plastics), Ltd., Wexham Road, Slough. 612,028. (Associated.)

"PINK PARTY"; for soaps, perfumery, etc. (3) (IV). By Lenthic, Ltd., 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 611,765.

"CURLEX"; for hair lotions (3) (IV). By Vosemar, Ltd., California Works, Lord Street, Bury. 611,930.

"PERMAL" and "PERMALETTES"; for hair sachets, etc. (3) (IV). By Permal Laboratories, Ltd., 1-3 Blundell Street, Hull. 612,144/5. (Both Associated.)

"THUD"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By W. A. Shaw and G. B. Bushy, 26 Queen Street, Belfast. 610,688.

"PROHYNOL"; for medicated preparations for treatment of hernia (5) (IV). By Savory & Moore, Ltd., 61 Welbeck Street, London, W.1. 610,998.

"PIREVAN"; for veterinary preparations for treatment of redwater fever, etc., and "SAREVAN"; for medicated skin preparations (5) (IV). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1. 611,086. (Associated.) 612,181.

"SEVICAIN"; for anaesthetics, and "PYELOSIL"; for medicated and pharmaceutical preparations for use in radiography of the renal pelvis, etc. (5) (IV). By Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. 611,189, 611,203. (Associated.)

"RODEATH"; for vermin destroying preparations and insecticides (5) (IV). By Rodeath Scientific Pest Control, 21 Station Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 611,246.

"SUPERMO"; for pharmaceutical skin preparations (5) (IV). By The Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 67 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 611,776.

"DRONOL"; for disinfectants and antiseptics (5) (IV). By W. J. Rendell, Ltd., 161-165 Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1. 611,905.

"NULERSI"; for sedative medicines (5) (IV). By Coates & Cooper, Ltd., 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1. 612,137.

C. & D. DISPENSING PRICE LIST

THE month of July has brought little material change in the price index. At the end of June the figure was 119·8 and the present figure (July 31) is 120·1. The following alterations should be noted:—

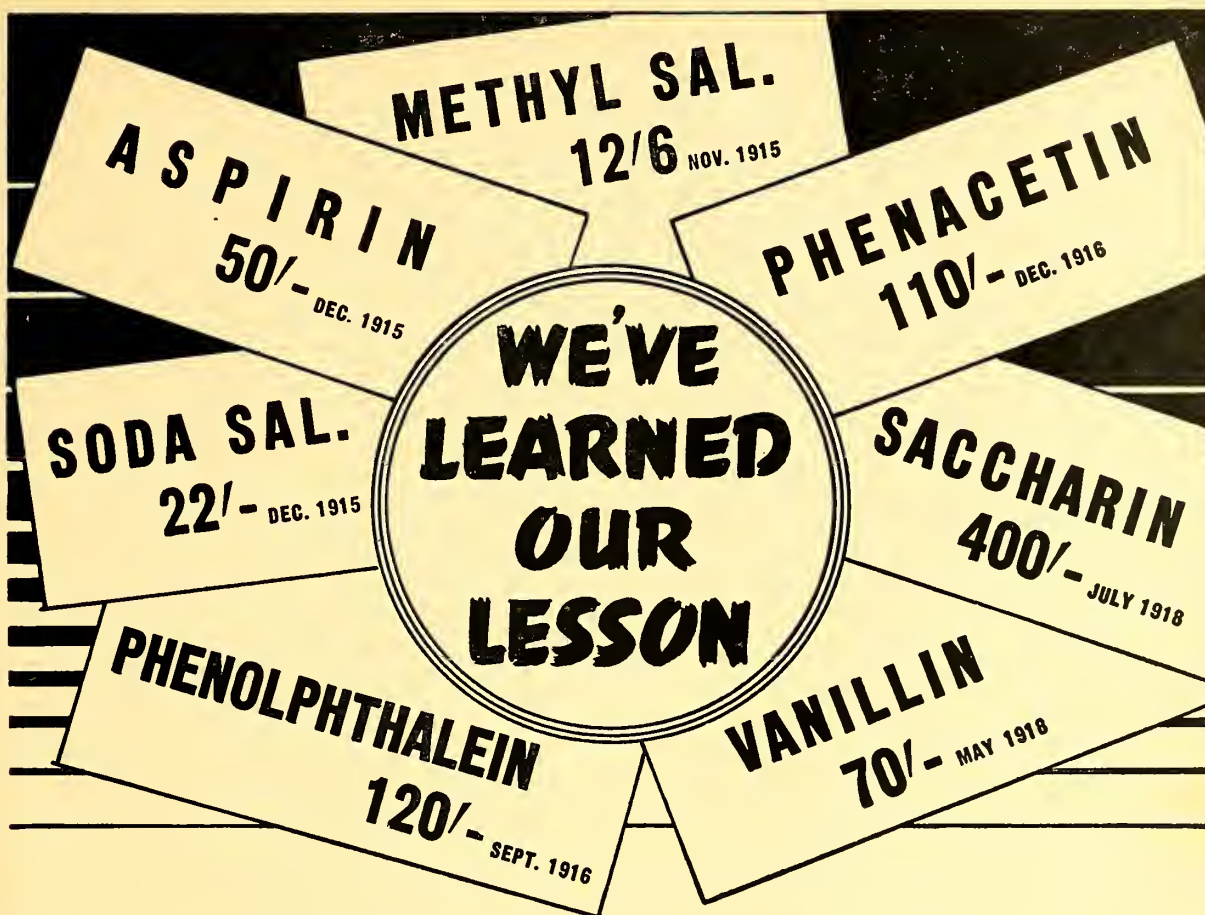
| Cost | | Drugs & Chemicals | Dispensing Price | | | |
|------|-----|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| d. | per | | 16 oz. s. d. | 4 oz. s. d. | 1 oz. s. d. | 1 dr. s. d. |
| 40 | lb. | Acet. cantharis B.P.C. S.I. (5) | — | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 1 |
| 36 | oz. | Albumin. tannic. . . . | — | — | 5 3 | 0 9 |
| 96 | lb. | Ammon. benzoas | — | 3 5 | 1 0 | 0 2 |
| 11 | gr. | Apomorph. hydrochl. S.I. (4) | — | — | 1 8 | per gr. |
| 66 | lb. | Aqua camphoræ conc. . . | — | 2 5 | 0 8 | 0 2 |
| 60 | oz. | Argenti proteinat. mite . | — | — | 8 9 | 1 3 |
| 42 | oz. | Caffeina | — | — | 6 4 | 1 0 |
| 26 | oz. | Caffeinæ sodio-benzoas . . | — | — | 3 9 | 0 7 |
| 45 | oz. | Caffeinæ sodio-iodidum . . | — | — | 6 9 | 1 2 |
| 31 | oz. | Chrysarobinum | — | — | 4 7 | 0 8 |
| 41 | oz. | Cinchophenum | — | — | 6 2 | 0 11 |
| 104 | dr. | Codeina | 0 5 | per | gr. | 15 2 |
| 96 | dr. | Codeinæ phosphas | 0 5 | per | gr. | 13 6 |
| 96 | dr. | Codeinæ sulphas | 0 5 | per | gr. | 13 6 |
| 9 | oz. | Collod. bellad., B.P.C., meth. | — | — | 1 2 | — |
| 43 | lb. | Confectio guaiaci co. B.P.C. | 5 6 | 1 6 | 0 6 | 0 1 |
| 45 | lb. | Confectio sulphuris | 5 8 | 1 8 | 0 6 | 0 1 |
| 39 | oz. | Coumarin. | — | — | 5 9 | 0 10 |
| 54 | lb. | Digitalis foliæ Ang. S.I. (4) | — | 2 4 | 0 8 | 0 2 |
| 102 | lb. | Elixir guaiacol co. . . . | — | 4 0 | 1 1 | 0 2 |
| 42 | dr. | Ephedrina | — | — | 0 11 | 6 4 |
| 33 | dr. | Ephedrinæ hydrochlor. . . | — | — | 0 9 | 4 10 |
| 33 | dr. | Ephedrinæ sulphas | — | — | 0 9 | 4 10 |
| 36 | oz. | Ergota præparata | — | — | 5 3 | 0 9 |
| 90 | dr. | Ethyl. morphin. hydrochl. S.I. (D.D.) | — | — | 0 4 | 13 0 |
| 18 | oz. | Ext. bellad. siccum | — | — | 2 8 | 0 5 |
| 144 | lb. | Ext. bellad. viride B.P.C. . | — | 5 2 | 1 6 | 0 3 |
| 27 | oz. | Ferri et quininæ citras . . | — | — | 4 0 | 0 7 |
| 81 | lb. | Glycerin. belladonnæ S.I. (5) | — | 3 9 | 1 1 | — |
| 12 | gr. | Homatropina S.I. (4) | — | — | 1 9 | per gr. |
| 10 | gr. | Homatropinæ hydrobrom. S.I. (4) | — | — | 1 6 | per gr. |
| 32 | oz. | Hydrarg. iodid. flav. S.I. P.II. (4) | — | — | 4 8 | 0 8 |
| 30 | oz. | Hydrarg. iodid. rub. S.I. P.II. (4) | — | — | 4 5 | 0 8 |
| 54 | lb. | Infus. anthemidis conc. . . | — | — | 2 0 | 0 4 |
| 40 | lb. | Jalapa pulverata | — | — | 0 5 | 0 1 |
| 42 | oz. | Jalapæ resinæ pulvis . . . | — | — | 6 4 | 1 0 |
| 86 | lb. | Lin. hydrargyri | — | 5 10 | 1 9 | 0 3 |
| 40 | oz. | Liq. vitamini A concentratus | — | — | 5 10 | 0 10 |
| 45 | oz. | Liq. vitamini A et D concen- tratus | — | — | 6 9 | 1 0 |
| 10 | oz. | Liq. vitamini D concentratus | — | — | 1 6 | 0 3 |
| 96 | dr. | Morphina pur. | — | — | 2 0 | 13 8 |
| 78 | dr. | Morphinæ acetas | — | — | 1 10 | 11 4 |
| 78 | dr. | Morphinæ hydrochloridum . | — | — | 1 10 | 11 4 |
| 78 | dr. | Morphinæ sulphas | — | — | 1 10 | 11 4 |
| 96 | dr. | Morphinæ tartras | — | — | 2 0 | 13 8 |
| 156 | lb. | Ol. abietis | — | 5 6 | 1 7 | 0 3 |
| 66 | oz. | Ol. bergamottæ | — | — | 9 8 | 1 5 |
| 45 | lb. | Ol. cedri ligni | — | — | 0 6 | 0 1 |
| 12 | oz. | Ol. myricæ acris ess. . . . | — | — | 1 9 | 0 3 |
| 210 | oz. | Otto rosæ (virgin) | per | min. | 0 6 | — |
| 22 | oz. | Pancreatinum | — | — | 3 3 | 0 6 |
| 78 | dr. | Papaverina | — | 0 4 | per gr. | 11 4 |
| 78 | dr. | Papaverinæ sulph. . . . | — | 0 4 | per gr. | 11 4 |
| 162 | lb. | Safrol | — | 5 8 | 1 8 | 0 3 |
| 38 | lb. | Sal. Carol. fact. eff. pulv. . | 4 9 | 1 5 | 0 5 | — |
| 69 | oz. | Sodii nucleinas | — | — | 10 1 | 1 6 |
| 20 | lb. | Stramonii folia | — | 0 9 | 0 3 | — |
| 28 | lb. | Stramonia fol. pulv. . . . | — | 1 0 | 0 4 | — |
| 44 | lb. | *Syr. codeinæ phosph. . . | — | 2 0 | 0 7 | — |

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES.—The second edition of the National Register of Medical Auxiliary Services (Chiropodists) has recently been issued by the Board of Registration of Medical Auxiliaries, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. It contains the names, addresses, and qualifications of persons engaged in chiropody and recognised by the British Medical Association.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

| £1 shares unless otherwise stated | Dec. 29 1939 | June 28 1940 | June 28 1941 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord. .. | s. d. 23 9 | s. d. 22 6 | s. d. 22 6 |
| Amalgamated Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord. .. | 24 3 | 13 9 | 14 0 |
| " " " " Deferred .. | 6 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Aspro, ss. .. | 11 3 | 7 9 | 7 9 |
| Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref. .. | 21 9 | 19 9 | 19 9 |
| Beechams Pills, Deferred 2s. 6d. .. | 8 1½ | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| Benger's Food, Ord. .. | 17 0 | 19 9 | 20 0 |
| Benzol & By-Products, Cum. Particip. Pref. .. | 20 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Berger, Lewis, & Sons, Ord. .. | 41 3 | 42 6 | 42 6 |
| Blundell, Spence & Co. .. | 8 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Boake, Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. .. | 13 9 | 15 7½ | 15 7½ |
| Boots Pure Drug Co., Ord. ss. .. | 39 9 | 32 0 | 32 0 |
| " " " " 7% "A" Pref. Ord. .. | 28 0 | 27 3 | 27 3 |
| Boots Cash Chemists (S.), 6% "A" Prefd. .. | 25 9 | 24 6 | 24 6 |
| Borax Consolidated, Deferred Ord. .. | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Bovril, Ord. .. | 23 6 | 22 6 | 22 6 |
| " " " " Deferred .. | 20 10½ | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| British Industrial Plastics (formerly British Cyanides), Ord. 2s. .. | 2 1½ | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| British Drug Houses, The, Ord. .. | 21 9 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| British Glues & Chemicals, Ord. 4s. .. | 6 3 | 4 3 | 4 3 |
| British Oil & Cake Mills, Prefd. Ord. .. | 39 0 | 30 6 | 30 6 |
| British Oxygen Co., Ord. .. | 71 3 | 46 3 | 46 3 |
| British Photo Industries, 6% Cum. Pref. .. | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ord. .. | 15 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| Bush, W. J., & Co., 5% Pref. £5 .. | 82 6 | 89 6 | 89 6 |
| Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. .. | 1 6 | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ord. .. | 20 6 | 20 6 | 20 6 |
| Crosfield, Joseph, & Sons, 6½% Pref. .. | 24 6 | 23 6 | 23 6 |
| Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. .. | 2 0 | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| " " " " 7½% Pref. .. | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord. 6s. 8d. .. | 2 6 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| " " " " " " 6% Cum. Particip. Pref. .. | 5 0 | 5 3 | 5 3 |
| Field, J. C. & J., Ord. .. | 22 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Galloway, P. H., Ord. 2s. .. | 2 6 | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| " " " " 7½% Cum. Pref. .. | 20 0 | 21 3 | 21 3 |
| Genatosan, 1s. shares .. | 5 1½ | 5 3 | 5 3 |
| Gossage, William, 6½% Pref. .. | 25 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 |
| Greeff-Chemical Holdings, Cum. Pref. 10s. .. | 8 3 | 8 9 | 8 9 |
| " " " " " " Ord. 5s. .. | 5 0 | 5 6 | 5 6 |
| Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ord. .. | 6 4½ | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Grout & Co., Ord. .. | 13 0 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Hodders, Ord. 1s. .. | 0 7½ | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| Ilford, Ord. .. | 22 3 | 24 9 | 24 9 |
| " " " " " " 6% Pref. .. | 21 9 | 23 6 | 23 6 |
| Imperial Chemical Industries, 7% Pref. .. | 30 0 | 26 3 | 26 3 |
| " " " " " " Ord. .. | 30 4½ | 21 9 | 21 9 |
| International Sponge Importers, 6% Pref. .. | 5 0 | 4 4½ | 4 4½ |
| Knight, John, 25% Prefd. Ord. .. | 78 9 | 72 6 | 72 6 |
| Laporte, B., & Co., Ltd., Ord. .. | 60 0 | 46 3 | 46 3 |
| Lever Bros., 7% Pref. .. | 25 0 | 19 3 | 19 3 |
| " " " " " " 8% Pref. .. | 25 9 | 17 6 | 17 6 |
| " " " " " " 20% Prefd. 5s. .. | 15 6 | 10 6 | 10 6 |
| Lewis & Burrows, Ord. .. | 20 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| " " " " " " 6% Pref. .. | 18 9 | 15 0 | 15 0 |
| Liebig's Extract of Meat, Ord. £5 .. | £10½ | £10 | £10 |
| Macleanes, 6% Red. Pref. .. | 19 0 | 19 3 | 19 3 |
| Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. .. | 1 3 | 0 7½ | 0 7½ |
| Nathan, J., & Co. (Glaxo), 7% Pref. .. | 21 9 | 19 6 | 19 6 |
| " " " " " " 8% Prefd. 10s. .. | 10 3 | 10 1½ | 10 1½ |
| " " " " " " Ord. 10s. .. | 3 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Pears, A. & F., 5% Deb. £100 .. | £97½ | £97 | £97 |
| Reckitt & Sons, Ord. .. | 96 3 | 70 0 | 70 0 |
| Sangers, Ord. 5s. .. | 20 0 | 17 6 | 17 6 |
| Sanitas Co., The, 9% Pref. .. | 22 6 | 21 3 | 21 3 |
| Sanitas Trust, 10% Particip. Pref. .. | 22 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Smith, Stephen, & Co., Ord. 5s. .. | 8 3 | 6 3 | 6 3 |
| Spratt's Patent, Ord. .. | 43 6 | 29 6 | 29 6 |
| Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref. .. | 22 6 | 22 0 | 22 0 |
| United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ord. .. | 51 3 | 43 6 | 43 6 |
| Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. .. | 22 6 | 20 0 | 20 0 |
| Virol, Ord. .. | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| " " " " " " 7% Pref. .. | 23 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Vitamins, Ltd., 1s. shares .. | 4 3 | 3 4½ | 3 4½ |
| White, A. J., Ltd., Ord. 10s. .. | 13 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| White, Timothy, & Taylors, 7½% Pref. .. | 26 3 | 22 6 | 22 6 |
| " " " " " " Ord. 5s. .. | 22 6 | 17 6 | 17 6 |
| Wright, Layman & Umney (1932), 7% Cum. Pref. .. | 23 1½ | 20 0 | 20 0 |

NOTE.—The shares of J. Nathan & Co. (Glaxo), Ord., were formerly 1



Yes, these were the prices of some Fine Chemicals in the last Great War, prices we were compelled to pay—by our lack of facilities to manufacture them on a scale to meet our needs. As Phenol is the foundation of many Fine Chemicals Monsanto have since then extended their natural Phenol plant and have erected a large synthetic Phenol plant. To-day there are good supplies of British-made Monsanto Fine Chemicals at prices about one-twentieth of the prices in 1915. Fine Chemicals not made in England in the last war will in 1940 be made by Monsanto to the value of £500,000 . . . and will save ships, save men and save foreign currency.



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is made by sublimation and is
warranted to contain upwards of

99.9 PER CENT

of pure oxide; in fact, the
impurities are not traceable

Thos. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1765

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| Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. | Hirst, Brooke & Hirst Ltd. |
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| Bell, Jno., & Corden | Huskisson, H. O., & Co. |
| Bell, John, Hills & Lucas | Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. |
| Ltd. | Mackay, Jno., & Co., Ltd. |
| Bleasdale, Ltd. | May, Roberts & Co., Ltd. |
| Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. | Oldfield, Pattinson & Co. |
| British Drug Houses, Ltd. | Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Ltd. |
| Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. | Potter & Clarke Ltd. |
| Burgoyne, Birbidges & Co. | Ratnes & Co. |
| Butler & Crispe Ltd. | Ratnes, Clark & Co., Ltd. |
| Cockburn & Co., Ltd. | Rankin & Borland |
| Dakin Brothers, Ltd. | Silverides, H. B. G. |
| Duncan, Flockhart & Co. | Smith, T. & H., Ltd. |
| Evans, Gadi & Co., Ltd. | Southall Bros. & Barclay. |
| Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, | Ltd. |
| Ltd. | Sumner, R., & Co. |
| Ferris & Co., Ltd. | Taylor, Jas. (Troutgate), Ltd. |
| Gale Bais & Co., Ltd. | Thompson, John, Ltd. |
| Glasgow New Apothecaries | Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd. |
| Co. | Willows, Francis, Butler & |
| Goodall, Backhouse & Co. | Thompson, Ltd. |
| Ltd. | Woolley Jas., Sons & Co., |
| C. R. Harker, Stagg & | Ltd. |
| Morgan, Ltd. | Wright, Layman & Umney. |
| Harkness, Beaumont & Co. | Ltd. |
| Ltd. | Wyleys (Lim.) |
| Hartick, W. R., & Co. | |

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| Harry E. J., New York | Muth Brothers & Co. Balti- |
| Finlay, Dicks & Co., New | more |
| Orleans | Palmer, Ltd., Montreal |
| E. Fougere & Co. | S. B. Penick & Co., Inc., |
| 90-92 Beekman Street | New York |
| New York | Roller & Shoemaker Phila- |
| Chas. L. Huicking & Co., Inc. | delphia |
| 155 Varick St., New York | Schiffelin & Co., Inc., New |
| Lehn & Fink, Inc., N. York | York |
| McKesson & Robbins, Inc., | Shoemaker & Busch, Phila- |
| New York | delphia |

